# Working Man's Advocate.

VOL. VII. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1835. NO. 17.

## Working Man's Advocate.

*Under sanction of the National Convention of the Trades' Unions.*

## Agricultural.

(From the Maine Farmer.)

### PRESERVATION OF TIMBER.

Our readers will undoubtedly recollect a communication from a friend upon this subject in a former number, detailing Kyan's or Ryan's method of preparing timber in such a manner, that it would resist the causes of decay or rotting. It appears that there is in all kinds of timber or wood, a substance known by the name of albumen, and that this albumen is the main cause of the decay of wood, especially when placed in a warm and damp situation. Some timber contains less of this substance than other kinds, and even the same kinds contain less at some seasons of the year, than at others. The less of this there is in the timber, the more durable it will be. This being the case, any method that can be devised to destroy this albumen, will as a matter of course preserve the timber. It is found by Chemists that corrosive sublimate, as it is sometimes called, or as chemists call it, per chloride of mercury, dissolved in water, will unite with albumen and destroy its properties. This idea suggested to Mr. Kyan the plan of soaking timber in a solution of corrosive sublimate in water. It seems from experiments which have been tried for a series of years, that this process succeeds well, and that it is not a very expensive one. What the particular strength of the solution should be, we cannot now say, though we presume it need not be very strong. It takes 20 parts of water to dissolve one of the sublimate, or in other words, it will require 20 lbs of water to dissolve one lb of sublimate. This will make a strong solution, and we presume that 40 lbs more of water might be added, and yet the solution have sufficient strength.

The timber is put into a tight cistern or vat of sufficient size; and a cross beam or two put over it on the top to keep it below the water, and the solution then put into the vat sufficient to cover it. It is stated that in about 12 hours a fermentation takes place and that in from 7 to 15 days according to circumstances, the timber is sufficiently saturated with the material, the albumen is destroyed, and all is ready for use, and that the durability of timber so prepared is beyond a doubt. We have collected the above facts from Mr. Birkbeck's statement before the meeting of Mechanics in London. He says that in that country, the cost of preparing a load of timber is 1 pound sterling, but how much he considers a load is not stated.

As this subject is one of great importance, we shall hereafter give what other information we may chance to find respecting it.

CLOVER FOR MANURE.—The plan of enriching land, by turning under a sod or lay of clover, is one of the greatest discoveries that has ever been made in the art of ameliorating soils. Lorain states that he purchased an exhausted farm in Pennsylvania, and by pursuing this mode of renovating, he so improved it that in a very few years he more than quadrupled his crops. A writer in the Hagerstown Torch states, that he so enriched his land in this manner, that it was too fertile for wheat, and he was under the necessity of reducing it by a crop of Indian corn. The practice of many others confirm the fact that clover may be so managed as not only to yield a fair profit as a fodder, but by ploughing the sod after the second crop is taken off, it yields another profit in the shape of manure, and it is an excellent one, too, for one of our most valuable crops.

It is best to plough after the second crop is taken off, for the following reasons:—

Clover, though considered a perennial, partakes much of the nature of a biennial plant, and does not flower much during the first year. The second year it arrives to maturity, flowers profusely, and, if not cut, ripens its seeds. Its strength for bearing another crop of seed is much exhausted; the most of it, except some young, straggling roots or offsetts, dies. The time, therefore, to plough it under, is as soon as it has been cropped for the second year, for then the roots are as loose as they probably ever will be, and will afford the greatest quantity of nutritive matter.

By adopting the rotation of crops in such a manner as to bring clover into the succession, and by so dividing your farm that those parts which are most needy shall receive the necessary attention, it may in a few years become renovated, if not exhausted; or, if in good condition, may be kept so very easily, and the same time, while undergoing the process, be yielding a profit.—*Gen. Farmer.*

CABBAGES.—The largest cabbage in the world has been raised by Geo. P. Frost, in his garden in the village of Ithaca, in the State of New York. It weighs thirty and a half pounds!—*Alb Eve. Jour.*

Not so fast, Mr. Journal. The little State of Vermont has beat "the world" all hollow. A cabbage raised in the garden of Dr. Cyrus Washburn, of Vernon, was left at this office on Saturday last, which weighed *thirty-one pounds!* It grew on a stump of one inch and a quarter in diameter, and measured, exclusively of a few loose leaves, four feet in circumference.—*Vermont Phenix.*

[Mr. Colder, at his stall in this market, has exhibited there a cabbage head which weighted *thirty-three and a half* pounds. It was a huge one, and attracted much attention. Vermont and New York, "hide your diminished *heads!*" Massachusetts' *heads* against the universe.]—*N. E. Farmer.*

A MAMMOTH HOG died a few days since at Cincinnati, Ohio. It was of Russian breed, but was raised in Warren county, in that state. He was nine feet two inches in length, three feet eleven inches in height, and measured round the body eight feet three inches, weighing fourteen hundred pounds, and three years and four months old. The carcass was purchased by Dr. Stronel, for ten dollars, who intends making a prepared skeleton of the bones.

The Northampton Republican says—"We understand that Mr. William Clark, jr., of this town, has contracted to plough upwards of two hundred acres for the Silk Company. Mr. C. has in use several of "Howard's Hingham Ploughs," which do the work well, and require less team than any in use.

ANECDOTES OF THE EEL.—Eels when kept in fresh water ponds grow very large, and are very voracious; they are known to swallow frogs and lizards whole, which have been found on opening large ones. A gentleman in Twickenham, England, had a large pond in which he bred a number of ducks and geese. He was much astonished by the disappearance of the large numbers of goslings and ducklings, as soon as they took to the water. Having occasion about this time to draw his pond, he found a number of eels, and opening them, the undigested remains of many of the lost birds were found. Eels have been caught in fresh water ponds, weighing eighteen or twenty pounds.

They are supposed to be more universally spread over the globe than any other tribe of animals, with the exception of man. It is said that none are seen above the Falls of Niagara, or in lake Erie. Some suppose that all the eels in the interior visit the sea annually, and then return from their pilgrimage to the old spot; and it is moreover asserted, but certainly on doubtful authority, if an eel remain habitually in fresh water it becomes barren. We do not credit a word of this; though there is want of accuracy in the examination.

Though they have been repeatedly seen fifty or sixty feet high on the rocks of the cataract, wending their way up, they have never yet succeeded in their enterprise. Mr. Clinton supposes the reason why eels do not exist in Lake Erie, if any were left there on the subsiding of the waters of the flood, is because their communication is cut off from the ocean. And in illustration of his theory, relates that the Passaic river, formed of the union of three considerable streams, Rockaway, Long Pond, and Ramapough creeks, until a canal some years ago was cut round the great falls at Patterson, no eel was ever seen in the waters above. Since that work was completed, the water abounds with them, distinguished for size and quality.

## Mechanical.

### SUNSHINE AND SHADE.

A manufacturer of carmine who was aware of the superiority of the French color, went to Lyons for the purpose of improving his process; and bargained with the most celebrated manufacturer in that city for the acquisition of his secret for which he was to pay £1000. He was shown all the process, and saw a beautiful color produced, but he found not the least difference in the French mode of fabrication, and that which had been constantly adopted by himself. He appealed to his instructor, and insisted that he must have concealed something. The man assured him he had not, and invited him to see the process a second time. He minutely examined the water and the materials, which were in every respect similar to his own; and then very much surprised said, "I have lost my labor and my money, for the air of England does not permit us to make good carmine." "Stay," said the Frenchman, "don't deceive yourself; what kind of weather is it now?" "A bright sunny day," replied the Englishman. "And such are the days," said the Frenchman, "on which I make my color. Were I to attempt to manufacture it on a dark or cloudy day, my results would be the same as yours. let me advise you, my friend, always to make carmine on bright sunny days." "I will," rejoined the Englishman, "but I fear I shall make very little in London.—*Sir H. Davy.*"

CHEAP POLISHING SUBSTANCE.—The following is a cheap and excellent polishing substance: A piece of old hat is immersed for a few minutes in sulphuric acid. The iron with which the hat was originally dyed passes into the state of red oxide—and the old hat then becomes excellent for giving the last polish to even the hardest substance.—*Mech. Mag.*

## Political.

(From the Pittsburgh American Manufacturer.)

### CHILDREN IN COTTON FACTORIES.

We have over and over again endeavored to call the attention of the public to the deplorable situation of children in cotton factories. Little as the English government seems to regard the interests of her working population, yet she could not tamely look on and suffer a portion of her rising generation employed in cotton factories, to be longer brutally abused by hard taskmasters, who with whip in hand, tyrannized over helpless children. It is doubtless fresh in the memory of most of our readers, that the examination instituted before the House of Commons, into the factory system of England and the effects on the children employed, developed some facts at which humanity sickened. It was fully shown in the course of the examination, that in every respect, physically—morally and intellectually—the factory system of England was doing more to injure her population than any other cause whatever, and barriers were forthwith raised to prevent any further fatal mischief from its operations. If we are not mistaken, the exact time to which children may be required to work is now fixed by law, and other useful regulations enforced, so that, comparatively speaking, factory children are now tolerably well treated. If England has done this, what can we say in justification of the Cotton manufacturers of the United States, who, boasting of their republicanism and of the land of liberty and equality in which they live, yet without remorse, work the helpless, innocent children of American citizens, from 13 to 14 hours per day. We live in a place—the city of Pittsburgh—where cotton manufactures are carried to a great extent, and we therefore speak not from hearsay or rumor, but from personal observation. At this season of the year, for instance, we can recognize hundreds of factory children, wending their way, one hour before daylight, to their employment, which lasts generally about 14 hours each day. At 5 o'clock on a winter morning, whilst the wealthy owners of cotton establishments are reposing on beds of down, dreaming, perchance, of their enormous profits, hundreds of helpless little children, many of them orphans, are forced from their homes, without regard to the inclemency of the weather. Be it ever so "pelting and pitiless," it is mild, we think, compared to the cruelty of that proud task master's heart, who can fatten on the proceeds of the labor of these children, and yet remain indifferent to their fate. We do not know the exact number of children employed about all the factories in and around this city, but should suppose it to be not less than two thousand. We are not disposed to believe our manufacturers more cruel towards their children than are those of other places in this state and in the Union. But we would have the attention of the people called to the alarming evils that arise out of the factory system itself, as now conducted. It is a duty incumbent on our government, through the legislature or otherwise, to protect the rights and interests of all classes of its citizens, and there is certainly no class that calls for more immediate aid than the poor, helpless and destitute children that are doomed to work out body and soul together in cotton factories, for a miserable pittance, insufficient to feed and clothe them. Surely the full character and consequences of the abuses of this system are not generally known to the public, or they would call for immediate reform in relation to it. If health be any thing—if morality be any thing—if intellectual acquirements be any thing—if all these together be of sufficient importance as to demand the attention of our law-makers, let them turn to cotton factories and all similar establishments, and exercise their beneficial power. At a future time we shall pursue this subject further. For the present we close with an article from a correspondent, who writes from actual knowledge.

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Mr. Editor,

I lately read in some newspaper an article which, if my memory serves me correctly, in relating the excitement caused by the discussion of the subject of slavery, stated that the south called on the north not to give themselves so much trouble about the condition of the slaves of the south, but to use their charity at home in ameliorating the condition of the many poor children engaged in their Factories, whose condition is worse than that of the southern slave.

This assertion, though it neither lessens the guilt, nor justifies our southern brethren, in their most unholy traffic in human flesh, is most unhappily too true, which any candid person must admit, who is acquainted with the conditions of both classes mentioned, and for the substantiation of which I need only refer the reader to the condition of the children engaged in the Factories of this city (Pittsburgh) and its vicinity, many of whose parents raised their arms and shed their blood in defence of those blessings of freedom which most of us enjoy, but who themselves were not enabled, through the pressure of unfortunate circumstances, to leave their orphans in such a condition as not to be dependant on the cold charity of the world for a maintenance; consequently many of just such persons' children, in connexion with vast numbers of others, from different pecuniary causes, are under the necessity of being sent to the Factories to toil day after day, week after week, and sometimes for years in succession, (if their health is not soon impaired from the hardships they undergo there, which is frequently the case,) for quite scanty wages considering the great profit arising from their labors; and whilst there, bearing with which, by the bye, to an American child, is any thing else than palatable, the hardships and tyranny of the bigoted foreigners (mostly of the true Norman descent) that are mostly the overseers of the Factories, who being raised like slaves themselves, and knowing nothing of the superior influence that gentle request and kind treatment have in governing children, are very apt to use the birch as frequently, unnecessarily and severely on the backs of the children under their care, as they themselves received it on their own backs, in their own country. The number of hours wrought per day, on an average, in our different Factories, by the children, is 14; to wit: from 1-2 past 5 o'clock in the morning, till 1-2 past 7 in the evening: out of which they are allowed but 3-4 of an hour at noon to go to their homes and snatch a hasty meal, eating their breakfast before they attend the Factory in the morning, and waiting from dinner for their support, till they return for it in the evening. Such a length of time between meals, and long and close confinement, with little or no variation, must be, and undoubtedly is, ruinous to their youthful systems, and injurious, in a certain degree, to their mental capacities.

If such be the case, does not justice demand, humanity, and even good policy require, that our legislature should, by an act, prohibit manufacturers from causing children below a certain age, to work more than 10 hours per day, which are as many hours as many of our mechanics work daily, and surely children are not more capable of enduring hardships than old persons. Aristocratic England, though in general so indifferent as regards the state of her poor, did, at the last sitting of the parliament pass such an act, and shall we who make such broad pretensions to democratic principles, be slack in doing the same?

AN AMERICAN.

## Miscellaneous.

### BATTLE OF SARATOGA.

The following letter, descriptive of the above battle, is from the pen of Mr. E. Mattoon, of Amherst, Mass., an officer of the Revolutionary Army of the North, and it appeared in the Sarratoga Sentinel.

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 7, 1835.

PETER SCHUYLER, Esq.

SIR—Yours of the 17th ult., requesting me to give you a detailed account of what I recollect of the battle of Saratoga; surrender of General Burgoyne, &c., was duly received.

When I left home on a visit to my friend Frost, at Union Village, it was my intention to have visited the ground on which the army of Gen. Burgoyne was met and compelled to surrender. But the absence of Mr. Frost prevented. Had I known, however, that a descendant of that venerable patriot and brave commander, Gen. Schuyler, was living on the ground, I should have found means to pay him my respects.

Gen. Gates, indeed, obtained the honor of capturing Burgoyne and his army; but let me tell you, sir, that it was more through the wise and prudent counsels of your brave and distinguished ancestor, and the energy and intrepidity of Generals Lincoln and Arnold, than through the ability and foresight of Gates.

In my narrative I shall confine myself to what transpired from the 7th to the 17th of October 1777, both days included. This will necessarily lead me to correct the statement of Gen. Wilkinson and Mr. Buel in your neighborhood, respecting the fall of Gen. Frazier. By confounding the two actions of the 19th of September and 7th of October, neither of them is correctly described.

The action on the 19th of September commenced about ten o'clock, A. M., and continued during the day, each army alternately advancing and retiring. On that day, Colonel Morgan posted a number of his riflemen to take off the officers as they appeared out of the woods; but no such posting of riflemen occurred on the 7th of October, Gen. Wilkinson to the contrary notwithstanding.

On the 7th of October the American army was posted with their right wing resting on the North river, and their left extending on to Bemis's Heights; Generals Nixon and Glover commanding on the right, Lincoln the centre, and Morgan and Larned the left. The British army, with its left resting on the river, commanded by Phillips, their centre by Gen. Redheisel, and extreme right, extending to the Heights, was commanded by Lord Balcarras, where he was strongly fortified. Their light troops were under the command of Gen. Frazier and Lt. Auckland.

About one o'clock of this day two signal guns were fired on the left of the British army, which indicated a movement. Our troops were immediately put under arms and the lines manned. At this juncture Gens. Lincoln and Arnold rode with great speed towards the enemys' lines. While they were absent the picquet guards on both sides were engaged near the river. In about half an hour, Generals Lincoln and Arnold returned to head quarters, where many of the officers collected to hear the report, General Gates standing at the door.

Gen. Lincoln says—"Gen. Gates, the firing at the river is merely a feint; their object is your left. A strong force of 1500 men are marching circuitously to plant themselves on yonder height. That point must be defended or your camp is in danger." Gates replied—"I will send Morgan with his riflemen and Dearborn's infantry."

Arnold says—"That is nothing; you must send a strong force." Gates replied—"Gen. Arnold, I have nothing for you to do; you have no business here." Arnold's reply was reproachful and severe.

Gen. Lincoln says—"You must send a strong force to support Morgan and Dearborn, at least three regiments."

Two regiments from Gen. Larned's brigade, and one from Gen. Nixon's were then ordered to that station, and to defend it at all hazards. Gens. Lincoln and Arnold immediately left the encampment, and proceeded to the enemys' lines.

In a few minutes Capt. Furrival's company of artillery, in which I was lieutenant, was ordered to march towards the fire, which had now opened upon our picquet in front, the piquet consisting of about 300 men. While we were marching, the whole line from the river up to our piquet or front, was engaged. We advanced to a height of ground which brought the enemy in view, where we opened our fire. But the enemys' guns, eight in number, and much heavier than ours, rendered our position untenable.

We then advanced into the line of infantry. Here Lt. M'Lane joined me. In our front there was a field of corn in which the Hessians were secreted. On our advancing towards the corn-field, a number of men rose up and fired upon us. M'Lane was severely wounded. While I was removing him from the field, the firing still continued without abatement.

During this time a tremendous firing was heard on the left. We poured in upon them our canister shot as fast as possible, and the whole line, from left to right, became warmly engaged. The smoke was very dense, and no movements could be seen; but as it soon arose, our infantry appeared to be slowly retreating, and the Hessians slowly advancing, their officers urging them on with their hangers.

Just at this moment an elderly man, with a long hunting gun, coming up, I said to him—"Daddy, the infantry mustn't leave me; I shall be cut to pieces." He replied—"I'll give them another gun." The smoke then rising again, several officers, led by a general, appeared moving to the northward, in the rear of the Hessian line. The old man at that instant discharged his gun, and the general officer pitched forward on the neck of his horse, and instantly they all wheeled about; the old man observing, "I have killed that officer, let him be who he will." I replied—"You have, and it is a general officer, and by his dress I believe it is Frazier." While they were turning about, three of their horses dropped down; but their further movements were then concealed by the smoke.

Here I will offer the reasons why I think this officer was Gen. Frazier, and that he was killed by the shot of this old man. In the first place, the distance, by actual measurement, was within the reach of a gun. For the next morning, a dispute arising about the distance, some contending that it was eight rods and others fourteen, two respectable sergeants, both of whom have since been generals in the militia of Massachusetts. Boardman and Lovell, were selected to decide the dispute by pacing the ground. They did so, and found the distance from the stump where the old man stood, to the spot where the horses fell, just twelve rods. In the next place the officer was shot through the body from left to right, as was afterwards ascertained. Now, from his relative position to the posted riflemen, he could not have been shot through in this direction, but they must have hit him in front. Moreover, the riflemen could not have seen him, on account of the smoke in which he was enveloped.

The troops continuing warmly engaged, Colonel Johnson's regiment coming up, threw in a heavy fire and compelled the Hessians to retreat. Upon this we advanced with a shout of victory. At the same time Auckland's corps gave way.

We proceeded but a short distance before we came upon four pieces of brass cannon, closely surrounded with the dead and dying; at a few yards further we came upon two more. Advancing a little further we were met by a fire from the British infantry, which proved very fatal to one of Col. Johnson's companies, in which were killed one sergeant, one corporal, 14 privates, and about 20 were wounded.

They advanced with a quick step, firing as they came on. We returned them a brisk fire of canister shot, not allowing ourselves time even to sponge our pieces. In a short time they ceased firing, and advanced upon us with trailed arms. At this juncture Arnold came up with a part of Brooks's regiment, and gave them a most deadly fire, which soon caused them to face about and retreat with a quicker step than they advanced.

The firing had now principally ceased on our left, but was brisk in front and on our right. At this moment Arnold says to Col. Brooks, late governor of Massachusetts—"Let us attack Balcarras' works." Brooks replied—"No, Lord Auckland's detachment has retired there; we can't carry them." "Well, then, let us attack the Hessian lines." Brooks replies—"With all my heart." We all wheeled to the right and advanced. No fire was received, except from the cannon, until we got within 8 rods, when we received a tremendous fire from the whole line. But few of our men, however, fell. Still advancing, we received a second fire, in which a few men fell, and Gen. Arnold's horse fell under him, and he himself was wounded. He cried out—"Rush on my boys." After receiving the third fire, Brooks mounted their works, swinging his sword, and the men rushed into their works. When we entered the works we found Col. Bremen dead, surrounded with a number of his companions dead or wounded. We still pursued slowly, the fire in the mean time decreasing. Night fall now put an end to this day's bloody contest. During the day, we had taken eight cannon, and broken the centre of the enemys' lines.

We were ordered to rest until relieved from the camp. The gloom of the night, the groans and shrieks of the wounded and dying, and horrors of the whole scene, baffled all description.

Under cover of this night, the 7th, the British army, changed their position, so that it became necessary to reconnoitre the ground. While General Lincoln was doing this, he was severely wounded, so that his active services were lost to the army during that campaign. A powerful rain commenced about 11 o'clock, which continued without abatement till the morning of the 9th. In this time information came that Gen. Burgoyne had removed his troops to Saratoga. At 9 o'clock, A. M. of Oct. 9th, Captain Furnival received orders to march to the river to cross the floating bridge, and repair to the fording place opposite Saratoga, where we arrived at dusk. There we found General Baily, of New-Hampshire, with about 900 men, erecting a long range of fires to indicate the presence of a large army. The British troops had covered the opposite heights with their fires.

In the early part of the evening Col. Mosely arrived with his regiment of Massachusetts militia, when our company was directed by Gen. Bailey, to make a show of our field pieces at the river. We soon extinguished their lights. Then we were ordered to pass Battenkill river, and erect works there during the night. In the morning we perceived a number of officers on the stairs, and on the east side of the house on the hill, a little north of the Battenkill river, apparently surveying our situation and works.

My captain being sick at the time, I levelled the guns, and with such effect as to disperse them. I took the house to be their head-quarters. We continued our fire till a nine or twelve pounder was brought to bear upon us, and rendered our works useless. Next we were ordered to repair, in haste, to Fort Edward, to defend the fording place. Colonel Mosely's regiment accompanied us. Some slight works were thrown up by us; and while thus employed a number of British officers appeared on the opposite side of the river. We endeavored to salute them according to their rank. They soon disappeared.

During this day, the 10th, we captured 50 Indians and a large number of Canadians and Tories. We remained at Fort Edward till the morning of the 13th. Being then informed of the armistice which had been agreed upon, we were ordered to return to our position on the Battenkill and repair our works. Here we remained till the morning of the 17th, when we received orders to repair to General Gates's head-quarters on the west side of the river.

As we passed along we saw the British army piling (not stacking) their arms; the piles of arms extending from Schuyler's creek northward nearly to the house on the hill, before mentioned. The range of piles ran along the ground west of the road then travelled, and east of the canal, as, I am informed, it now runs.

Just below the island we passed the river and came to Gen. Gates's markee, situated on a level piece of ground, from 130 to 150 rods south of Schuyler's creek. A little south and west of this, there is a rising ground, on which our army was posted, in order to appear to the best advantage. A part of it was also advantageously drawn up on the east side of the river. About noon on the 17th, Gen. Burgoyne, with a number of his officers, rode up near to the markee, in front of which Gen. Gates was sitting, attended with many of his officers. The sides of the markee were rolled up, so that all that was transacted might be seen. Gen. Burgoyne dismounted and approached Gen. Gates, who rose and stepped forward to meet him. Gen. Burgoyne then delivered up his sword to Gen. Gates, who received it in his left hand, at the same time extending his right hand to Gen. Burgoyne.

After a few minutes' conversation, Gen. Gates returned the sword to Gen. Burgoyne, who received it in the most graceful and gentlemanly manner. The rest of Burgoyne's officers then delivered up their swords, and had them restored to them likewise. They then all repaired to the table and were seated, and while dining, the prisoners were passing by.

After they had all passed by a number of us went in search of a gun which was upon a carriage the day previous to the 17th, near what was called the Hessian burying ground. But the tracks of the carriage were so confused, and the stench from the dead bodies was so offensive, that the search was discontinued.

Thus I have replied to your enquiries, as far as my recollection extends. I should be very happy to meet you, and spend a day or two in walking over the battle ground, and entering into other particulars concering that engagement, which, however, are of minor importance.

With much esteem,
I am, dear sir, yours,
E. MATTOON.

### A CONDEMNED SERMON.

(From Facts relating to the Punishment of Death, by E. G. Wakefield, Esq.)

"Let us return to the condemned pew, supposing it to contain four persons ordered for execution. The rest of the congregation, I have said already, pray for the condemned during each morning's service; but, on the Sunday preceding the execution, there is a grand ceremony, usually called the condemned sermon, when, besides the sermon, which is of course made for the occasion, appropriate hymns are sung—such as "The Lamentation of a Sinner," and if the execution be to take place next day, part of the burial service is performed.

"The condemned service is conducted with peculiar solemnity, being attended by the Sheriffs in their great gold chains, and is in other ways calculated to make a strong impression on the minds of the congregation, who may be considered as representing the criminals of the metropolis. Whether the impression be a good or a bad one, I leave the reader to decide; but in order that he may have the necessary materials for deciding justly, I lay before him the following description of a condemned service, premising only this, that not a circumstance is stated which I have not witnessed.

"The Sheriffs are already seated in their own pew, accompanied by their under-Sheriffs, and two friends drawn thither by curiosity. Not far from them appear two tall footmen, swelling with pride in their state liveries. The Ordinary is in his desk, his surplice is evidently fresh from the mangle, and those who see him every day observe an air of peculiar solemnity, and, perhaps of importance, in his face and manner. The clerk is busied searching out the psalms proper for the occasion.

"The tragedy begins. Enter first the schoolmaster and his pupils; then the prisoners for trial; next the transports, amongst whom are the late companions of the condemned men; and close the women. Lastly come the condemned. They are four in number. The first is a youth, about 16 apparently. He is to die for stealing in a dwelling house goods valued at more than five pounds. His features have no felonious cast; on the contrary they are handsome, intelligent, and even pleasing. Craft, and fear, and debauchery have not yet had time to put decided marks on him. He steps boldly, with his head upright, looks to the women's gallery and smiles. His intention is to pass for a brave fellow with those who have brought him to this untimely end; but the attempt fails; fear is stronger in him than vanity. Suddenly his head droops; and as he sits down, his bent knees tremble and knock together. The second is an older criminal, on whose countenance villain is distinctly written. He has been sentenced to death before, but reprieved, and transported for life. Having incurred the penalty of death by their act, in itself innocent, of returning to England, he is now about to die for burglary committed since his return. His glance at the Sheriffs and the Ordinary tells of scorn and defiance. But even this hardened ruffian will wince at the trying moment, as we shall see presently. The third is a sheep-stealer, a poor ignorant creature, in whose case there are mitigating points, but who is to be hanged in consequence of some report having reached the ear of the Secretary of State that this is not his first offence; and secondly, because of late a good many sheep have been stolen by other people. He is quite content to die: indeed the exertions of the Chaplain and others have brought him firmly to believe that his situation is enviable, and that the gates of heaven are open to receive him. Now observe the fourth—that miserable old man in a tattered suit of black. He is already half dead. He is said to be a clergyman of the church of England*, and has been convicted of forgery. The great efforts made to save his life, not only by his friends, but by many utter strangers, fed him with hope until his doom was sealed. He is now under the influence of despair. He staggers towards the pew, reels into it, stumbles forward, flings himself on the ground, and by a curious twist of the spine, buries his head under his body. The Sheriffs shudder; their inquisitive friends crane forwards; the keeper frowns on the excited congregation; the lately smirking footmen close their eyes and forget their liveries; the Ordinary clasps his hands; the turnkeys cry 'hush;' and the old clerk lifts up his cracked voice, saying, 'Let us sing to the praise and glory of God.'

"People of London! is there any scene in any play so striking as this tragedy of real life, which is acted eight times a year in the midst of your serene homes?

"They sing the Morning Hymn, which of course reminds the condemned of the prospects for to-morrow morning. Eight o'clock to-morrow morning is to be their last moment. They come to the burial service. The youth, who alone of those for whom it is intended is both able and willing to read, is, from want of practice, at a loss to find the place in his Prayer Book. The Ordinary observes him, looks to the Sheriffs, and says aloud, "the service for the dead!" The youth's hands tremble as they hold the book upside down. The burglar is heard to mutter an angry oath. The sheep stealer smiles, and, extending his arms upwards, looks with a glad expression to the roof of the chapel. The forger has never moved.

"Let us pass on. All have sung 'the lamentation of a sinner,' and have seemed to pray, 'especially for those now awaiting the awful execution of the law.' We come to the sermon.

"The ordinary of Newgate is an orthodox unaffected church of England divine, who preaches plain homely discourses, as fit as any religious discourse can be for the irritated audience. The sermon of the day, whether eloquent or plain, useful or useless, must produce a striking effect at the moment of its delivery. The text without another word, is enough to raise the wildest passions of the audience, already fretted by an exhibition of gross injustice, and by the contradiction involved in the conjunction of religion with the taking away of lives. 'The sacrifices of God are a broken heart: a broken and contrite heart, O, God! thou wilt not despise.' For a while the preacher addresses himself to his congregation at large, who listen attentively—excepting the clergyman and the burglar, of whom the former is still rolled up at the bottom of the condemned pew, whilst the eyes of the latter are wandering round the chapel, and one of them is occasionally winked impudently at some acquaintances amongst the prisoners for trial. At length the Ordinary pauses; and then in a deep tone, which though hardly above a whisper is audible to all, says "Now to you, my poor fellow mortals, who are about to suffer the last penalty of the law." But why should I repeat the whole? It is enough to say, that in the same solemn tone he talks for about ten minutes of crimes, punishment, bonds, shame, ignominy, sorrow, sufferings, wretchedness, pangs, childless parents, widows, and helpless orphans, broken and contrite hearts, and death tomorrow morning for the benefit of society. What happens? The dying men are dreadfully agitated. The young stealer in a dwelling house no longer has the least pretence to bravery. He grasps the back of the pew; his legs give way; he utters a faint groan and sinks on the floor. Why does no one stir to help him? Where would be the use? The hardened burglar moves not, nor does he speak; but his face is of an ashy paleness; and if you look carefully, you may see blood trickling from his lip, which he has bitten unconciously, or from rage, or to rouse his fainting courage. The poor sheep stealer is in a frenzy. He throws his hands far from him and shouts aloud, "Mercy good Lord! Mercy is all I ask. The Lord in his mercy come! There! there! I see the Lamb of God. Oh! how happy! Oh, how happy! Oh! this is happy!" Meanwhile, the clergyman, still bent into the form of a sleeping dog struggles violently,—his feet, legs, hands, and arms, even the muscles of his back, move with a quick jerking motion; not naturally, but, as it were, like the affected part of a galvanized corpse. Suddenly utters a short sharp scream, and all is still.

"The silence is short. As the Ordinary proceeds "to conclude," the women set up a yell, which is mixed with a rustling noise, occasioned by a removal of those whose hysterics have ended in fainting. The sheriffs cover their faces; and one of their inquisitive friends blows his nose with his glove. The keeper tries to appear unmoved; but his eyes wander anxiously over the combustible assembly. The children round the communion table stare and gape with childish wonder. The two masses of prisoners for trial undulate and slightly murmur; while the capital convicts, who were lately in that black pew, appear faint with emotion.

"This exhibition lasts for some minutes, and then the congregation disperses; the condemned returning to the cells—the forger carried by turnkeys—the youth sobbing aloud convulsively, as a passionate child—the burglar muttering curses and savage expressions of defiance—whilst the poor sheep stealer shakes hands with the turnkeys, whistles merrily, and points upwards with madness in his look."—p. 666.

* Rev. Peter Fenn.

### NOVELS A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

There was only one novel (strictly deserving that name) published more than a century ago, to which time but adds new attraction, and wider popularity—inimitable Robinson Crusoe!—the never-tiring delight of childhood!—the admiration of maturer years! It was published in 1719. But though it met with a ready sale, it conferred no immediate fame on its author. There was no daily press to speak with its hundred tongues, no weekly Gazette, nor Monthly Magazine, nor Quarterly Review, to inform reading millions of the advent of a new adventurer in the world of fiction. Twenty years afterwards, Pope could lampoon its gifted author in his Dunciad,

"Earless on high stands unabashed De Foe,"

little weeting that posterity would ascribe to the affected and persecuted object of his scorn, a genius not inferior to his own. How the fastidious Bard of Twickenham would have shuddered at this idea.

But the writings of De Foe and Swift, and a few others on fictitious subjects, are now admitted by the canons of criticism among the English novels. Richardson is the true discoverer of this boundless realm of literature, on which so much genius, learning, and industry, have since been expended; but Pamela—the virtuous Pamela—did not make her appearance until 1714. A hundred years ago, then, there were no novels; and reader, gentle and fair! if you were told that the stars did not sparkle—the breeze did not murmur—the flowers shed no perfume—could you conceive of a world more desolate and cheerless! Unhappy Clarissa had not yet been tormented by the reckless Lovelace; the divine Clementina had not been crazed by the conflict of religion and love: Sir Charles Grandison had not bowed over the hand of Harriet Byron; Tom Jones had not exposed the foibles of Philosopher Square; Roderick Random and Strap had not yet visited London; the Vicar of Wakefield had not held high converse on cosmogony, with Mr. Ephraim Jenkinson; Uncle Toby had not been at the siege of Dunkirk; the Castle of Udolpho was untenanted; the Pyrenees had no Romance; there was no Man of Feeling—a hundred years ago!

What in the world did our little grandfathers and grandmothers talk about?

If our ancestors were unconscious of their deprivation, what would induce us, their descendants, to divest ourselves of the recollections and associations, connected with the names which we have somewhat irreverently noticed? The progeny of genius is far more familiar to us than the—so called real characters of history—far more fascinating—and less useful. Yet are there still brighter names—more wondrous creation—colors more dazzling—in the magic world of mountain and moor—island and lake—castle and cottage—camp and court—feast and battle field—which rose under the spells of the enchanter of Scotland, and which will never die.

### DEATH OF COPERNICUS.

The following graphic description of the closing scene of the life of Copernicus, is from Mr. Everett's late address at Amherst College:—

"Thus Providence, which has ends innumerable to answer, in the conduct of the physical and intellectual, and so of the moral world, sometimes permits the great discoverers fully to enjoy their fame; sometimes to catch a glimpse of the extent of their achievements; and sometimes sends them dejected and heartbroken to their grave, unconscious of the importance of their own discoveries, and not merely undervalued by their cotemporaries but by themselves. It is plain that Copernicus, like his cotemporary, Columbus, though fully conscious of the boldness and the novelty of his doctrine, saw but a part of the changes it was to effect in science. After harboring in his bosom for long, long years, that pernicious heresy,—the solar system,—he died on the day of the appearance of his book from the press. The closing scene of his life, with a little help from the imagination, would furnish a noble subject for an artist.

For thirty years he had resolved and matured in his mind his system of the heavens. A natural mildness of disposition, bordering on timidity, a reluctance to encounter controversy, and a dread of persecution, have led him to withhold his works from the press; and to make known his system but to a few confidential disciples and friends. At length draws near his end; he is seventy-three years of age, and he yields his work on "the Revolution of the Heavenly Orbs" to his friends for publication.

The day at last has come, on which it is to be ushered into the world. It is the 24th of May, 1543. On that day,—the effect no doubt of the intense excitement of his mind, operating upon an exhausted frame, an effusion of blood brings him to the gates of the grave. His last hour has come; he lies stretched upon the couch from which he will never rise, in his apartment at the Canonry at Frauenberg, East Prussia.

The beams of the setting sun glance through the gothic windows of his chamber; near his bedside is the armillary sphere, which he has contrived to represent the theory of his heavens—his picture painted by himself, the amusement of his earlier years, hangs before him; beneath it his Astrolabe and other imperfect astronomical instruments, and around him are gathered his sorrowing disciples. The door of the apartment opens; the eye of the departing sage is turned to see who enters; it is a friend who brings him the first printed copy of his immortal treatise. He knows that in that book he contradicts all that had ever been distinctly taught by former philosophers; he knows that he has rebelled against the sway of Ptolemy, which the scientific world had acknowledged for a thousand years; he knows that the popular mind will be shocked with his innovations; he knows that the attempt will be made to press even religion into the service against him; but he knows that his book is true. He is dying, but he leaves a glorious truth, as his dying bequest to the world.

He bids his friend who has brought it, place himself between the window and the bedside, that the sun's rays may fall upon the precious volume, and he may behold it once before his eyes grow dim. He looks upon it, takes it in his hands, presses it to his breast and expires. But no, he is not wholly gone! A smile lights upon his dying countenance; a beam of returning intelligence kindles in his eyes—his lips move—and the friend who leans over him can hear him faintly murmur the beautiful sentiments which the Christian lyrist of a later age had so finely expressed in verse:

Ye golden lamps of heaven! farewell, with all your feeble light,
Farewell, thou ever-changing moon, pale empress of the night!
And thou, refulgent orb of day, in brighter flames arrayed,
My soul, which springs beyond thy sphere, no more demands thy aid.
Ye stars, are but the shining dust of my divine abode,
The pavement of those heavenly courts where I shall reign with God.

PECULIAR HABITS OF MUSICAL COMPOSERS.—Sacchini could not write a passage except his wife was at his side, and unless his cats whose playfulness he admired, were gambolling about him. Paisiello composed in bed. It was between the sheets that he planned Il Barbiere di Siviglia, La Molinara, and other chefs d'œuvre of ease and gracefulness. Zingarelli would dictate his music after reading a passage in one of the fathers of the church, or in some Latin classic—Haydn, solitary and sober as Newton, putting on the ring sent him by Frederick II, and which he said was necessary to inspire his imagination, sat down to his piano and in a few moments soared among the choirs. Nothing disturbed him at Eisenstadt, the seat of Prince Esterhazy; he lived wholly for his art, exempt from wordly cares, and often said that he always enjoyed himself most when he was at work. Cimarosa was fond of noise; he liked to have his friends about him when he composed. Frequently in the course of a single night he wrote the subjects of eight or ten charming airs, which he afterwards finished in the midst of his friends.—*Par. Magazine.*

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.—We are not ready to add to the number of the remedies which have been prescribed for this painful disease, without a certainty that such addition will be valuable in practice. This certainty we are convinced will attend the remedy it is the object of this article to bring before the profession. It is a mixture of equal parts of the balsam of sulphur and spirits of turpentine. Six drops of this mixture may be given morning and evening, and the dose increased two drops a day until it produces strangury, when the dose must be decreased a little and continued until the disease is removed. We have been recently informed of the good effects of this mixture in a great number of instances, and one very remarkable case has fallen within our notice, in which the disease, in its worst form, vanished before it in a few weeks, although the patient had been using, without advantage, the usual and most powerful remedies for this troublesome and painful malady.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

A temperance tea-party was lately held in the town hall of Birmingham, consisting of nearly 3000 persons, who consumed 5 cwt. of plum cakes, 30 loaves, 30 lbs of butter, 60 gallons of milk, 5 gallons of cream, 1 cwt of sugar, 60 gallons of coffee, and 18[illegible] gallons of tea.

# MESSAGE

## OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES TO BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

*Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives,*

In the discharge of my official duty, the task again devolves upon me of communicating with a new Congress. The reflection that the representation of the Union has been recently renewed, and that the constitutional term of its service will expire with my own, heightens the solicitude with which I shall attempt to lay before it the state of our national concerns, and the devout hope which I cherish, that its labors to improve them may be crowned with success.

You are assembled at a period of profound interest to the American patriot. The unexampled growth and prosperity of our country, having given us a rank in the scale of nations, which removes all apprehension of danger to our integrity and independence from external foes, the career of freedom is before us, with an earnest from the past, that, if true to ourselves, there can be no formidable obstacle in the future, to its peaceful and uninterrupted pursuit. Yet, in proportion to the disappearance of those apprehensions which attended our weakness, as once contrasted with the power of some of the states of the old world, should we now be solicitous as to those which belong to the conviction, that it is to our own conduct we must look for the preservation of those causes, on which depend the excellence and the duration of our happy system of government.

In the example of other systems, founded on the will of the people, we trace to internal dissension the influences which have so often blasted the hopes of the friends of freedom. The social elements which were strong and successful when united against external danger, failed in the more difficult task of properly adjusting their own internal organization, and thus gave way to the great principles of self government. Let us trust that this admonition will never be forgotten by the government of the people of the U. States; and that the testimony which our experience thus far holds out to the great human family, of the practicability and the blessings of free government, will be conferred in all time to come.

We have but to look at the state of our agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, and the unexampled increase of our population, to feel the magnitude of the trust committed to us. Never, in any former period of our history, have we had greater reason than we now have, to be thankful to Divine Providence for the blessings of health and general prosperity. Every branch of labor we see crowned with the most abundant rewards in every element of national resources and wealth, and of individual comfort, we witness the most rapid and solid improvements. With no interruptions to this pleasing prospect at home, which will not yield to the spirit of harmony and good will that so strikingly pervades the mass of the people in every quarter, amidst all the diversity of interests and pursuits to which they are attached, and with no cause of solicitude in regard to our external affairs, which will not, it is hoped, disappear before the principles of simple justice and the forbearance that mark our intercourse with foreign powers—we have every reason to feel proud of our beloved country.

The general state of our Foreign Relations has not materially changed since my last annual message.

In the settlement of the question of the Northeastern Boundary, little progress has been made. Great Britain has declined acceding to the proposition of the United States, presented in accordance with the resolution of the Senate, unless certain preliminary conditions were admitted, which I deemed incompatible with a satisfactory and rightful adjustment of the controversy. Waiting for some distinct proposal from the government of Great Britain, which has been invited, I can only repeat the expression of my confidence, that with the strong mutual disposition which I believe exists, to make a just arrangement, this perplexing question can be settled with due regard to the well-founded pretensions and pacific policy of all the parties to it. Events are frequently occurring on the Northeastern frontier of a character to impress upon all the necessity of a speedy and definitive termination of the dispute. This consideration, added to the desire common to both, to relieve the liberal and friendly relations so happily existing between the two countries from all embarrassments, will, no doubt, have its just influence upon both.

Our diplomatic intercourse with Portugal has been renewed, and it is expected that the claims of our citizens, partially paid, will be fully satisfied as soon as the condition of the Queen's government will permit the proper attention to the subject of them. That government has, I am happy to inform you, manifested a determination to act upon the liberal principles which have marked our commercial policy—the happiest effects upon the future trade between the United States and Portugal, are anticipated from it, and the time is not thought to be remote when a system of perfect reciprocity will be established.

The instalments due under the Convention with the King of the Two Sicilies, have been paid with that scrupulous fidelity by which his whole conduct has been characterized, and the hope is indulged, that the adjustment of the vexed question of our claims will be followed by a more extended and mutually beneficial intercourse between the two countries.

The internal contest still continues in Spain. Distinguished as this struggle has unhappily been, by incidents of the most sanguinary character, the obligations of the late treaty of indemnification with us, have been, nevertheless, faithfully executed by the Spanish government.

No provision having been made at the last session of Congress for the ascertainment of the claims to be paid, and the apportionment of the funds under the convention made with Spain, I invite your early attention to the subject. The public evidences of the debt, have, according to the terms of the convention, and in the forms prescribed by it, been placed in the possession of the United States, and the interest, as it fell due, has been regularly paid upon them. Our commercial intercourse with Cuba stands as regulated by the act of Congress. No recent information has been received as to the disposition of the government of Madrid on this subject, and the lamented death of our recently appointed Minister on his way to Spain, with the pressure of their affairs at home, render it scarcely probable that any change is to be looked for during the coming year. Further portions of the Florida archives have been sent to the United States, although the death of one of the Commissioners, at a critical moment, embarrassed the progress of the delivery of them. The higher officers of the local government have recently shown an anxious desire, in compliance with the orders from the parent government, to facilitate the selections and delivery of all we have a right to claim.

Negociations have been opened at Madrid, for the establishment of a lasting peace between Spain and such of the Spanish American governments of this hemisphere, as have availed themselves of the intimation given to all of them, of the disposition of Spain to treat upon the basis of their entire independence. It is to be regretted, that the simultaneous appointments, by all, of ministers, to negociate with Spain, had not been made; the negociation itself would have been simplified, and this long standing dispute, spreading over a large portion of the world, would have been brought to a more speedy conclusion.

Our political and commercial relations with Austria, Prussia, Sweden and Denmark, stand on the usual favorable basis. One of the articles of our treaty with Russia, in relation to the trade on the Northwest coast of America having expired, instructions have been given to our Minister at St. Petersburg to negociate a renewal of it. The long and unbroken amity between the two governments gives every reason for supposing the article will be renewed, if stronger motives do not exist to prevent it than, with our view of the subject, can be anticipated here.

I ask your attention to the message of my predecessor, at the opening of the second session of the nineteenth Congress, relative to our commercial intercourse with Holland, and to the documents connected with that subject, communicated to the House of Representatives on the 10th of January, 1825, and 18th January, 1827. Coinciding in the opinion of my predecessor, that Holland is not, under the regulations of her present system, entitled to have her vessels and their cargoes received into the U. States on the footing of American vessels and cargoes, as regards duties of tonnage and impost, a respect for his reference of it to the Legislature, has alone prevented me from acting on the subject. I should still have waited, without comment, for the action of Congress, but recently a claim has been made by Belgian subjects to admission into our ports for their ships and cargoes on the same footing as American, with the allegation we could not dispute, that our vessels received in their ports the identical treatment shown to them in the ports of Holland, upon whose vessels no discrimination is made in the ports of the U. States. Giving the same privileges, the Belgians expected the same benefits that were, in fact, enjoyed when Belgium and Holland were united under one government. Satisfied with the justice of their pretensions to be placed on the same footing with Holland, I could not, nevertheless, without disregard to the principle of our laws, admit their claim to be treated as Americans; and at the same time a respect for Congress, to whom the subject had long since been referred, has prevented me from producing a just equality, by taking from the vessels of Holland privileges conditionally granted by acts of Congress, although the condition upon which the grant was made, has, in my judgment, failed since 1822. I recommend, therefore, a review of the act of 1824, and such a modification of it as will produce an equality, on such terms as Congress shall think best comports with our settled policy, and the obligations of justice to two friendly powers.

With the Sublime Porte, and all the Governments on the coast of Barbary, our relations continue to be friendly. The proper steps have been taken to renew our treaty with Morocco.

The Argentine Republic has again promised to send, within the current year, a Minister to the United States.

A Convention with Mexico for extending the time for the appointment of commissioners to run the boundary line has been concluded, and will be submitted to the Senate. Recent events in that country have awakened the liveliest solicitude in the United States. Aware of the strong temptations existing, and powerful inducements held out to the citizens of the United States, to mingle in the dissentions of our immediate neighbors, instructions have been given to the District Attorneys of the United States, where indications warranted it, to prosecute, without respect to persons, all who might attempt to violate the obligations of our neutrality: while at the same time it has been thought necessary to apprize the government of Mexico that we should require the integrity of our territory to be scrupulously respected by both parties.

From our diplomatic agents in Brazil, Chile, Peru, Central America, Venezuela, and New Granada, constant assurances are received of the continued good understanding with the governments to which they are severally accredited. With those governments upon which our citizens have valid and accumulating claims, scarcely an advance towards the settlement of them is made, owing mainly to their distracted state, or to the pressure of imperative domestic questions. Our patience has been, and will probably be still further severely tried; but our fellow-citizens whose interests are involved, may confide in the determination of the government, to obtain for them, eventually, ample retribution.

Unfortunately, many of the nations of this hemisphere are still self-tormented by domestic dissensions. Revolution succeeds revolution, injuries are committed upon foreigners engaged in lawful pursuits, much time elapses before a government sufficiently stable is erected to justify expectation of redress—Ministers are sent and received, and before the discussion of past injuries are fairly begun, fresh troubles arise; but too frequently new injuries are added to the old, to be discussed together, with the existing government, after it has proved its ability to sustain the assaults made upon it, or with its successor, if overthrown. If this unhappy condition of things continues much longer, other nations will be under the painful necessity of deciding whether justice to their suffering citizens does not require a prompt redress of injuries by their own power, without waiting for the establishment of a government competent and enduring enough to discuss and to make satisfaction for them.

Since the last session of Congress, the validity of our claims upon France, as liquidated by the treaty of 1831, has been acknowledged by both branches of her Legislature, and the money has been appropriated for their discharge; but the payment is, I regret to inform you, still withheld.

A brief recapitulation of the most important incidents in this protracted controversy, will show how utterly untenable are the grounds upon which this course is attempted to be justified.

On entering upon the duties of my station, I found the United States an unsuccessful applicant to the justice of France, for the satisfaction of claims, the validity of which was never questionable, and has now been most solemnly admitted by France herself. The antiquity of these claims, their high justice, and the aggravating circumstances out of which they arose, are too familiar to the American People to require description. It is sufficient to say that, for a period of ten years and upwards, our commerce was, with but little interruption, the subject of constant aggressions on the part of France—aggressions, the ordinary features of which were condemnation of vessels and cargoes under arbitrary decrees, adopted in contravention, as well of the laws of nations, as of treaty stipulations; burnings on the high seas; and seizures and confiscations, under special imperial rescripts, in the ports of other nations occupied by the armies, or under the control of France. Such, it is now conceded, is the character of the wrongs we suffered—wrongs, in many cases, so flagrant, that even their authors never denied our right to reparation. Of the extent of these injuries, some conception may be formed from the fact, that after the burning of a large amount at sea, and the necessary deterioration, in other cases, by long detention, the American property so seized and sacrificed at forced sales, excluding what was adjudged to privateers, before or without condemnation, brought into the French treasury upwards of twenty-four millions of francs, besides large custom-house duties.

The subject had already been an affair of twenty years' uninterrupted negotiation, except for a short time, when France was overwhelmed by the military power of united Europe. During this period, whilst other nations were extorting from her payment of their claims at the point of the bayonet, the United States intermitted their demand for justice, out of respect to the oppressed condition of a gallant people, to whom they felt under obligations for fraternal assistance in their own days of suffering and of peril. The bad effects of these protracted and unavailing discussions, as well upon our relations with France as upon our national character, were obvious; and the line of duty was to my mind equally so. This was, either to insist upon the adjustment of our claims within a reasonable period, or to abandon them altogether. I could not doubt, that by this course, the interests and honor of both countries would be best consulted. Instructions were therefore given in this spirit to the Minister who was sent out once more to demand reparation. Upon the meeting of Congress, in December, 1829, I felt it my duty to speak of these claims, and the delays of France, in terms calculated to call the serious attention of both countries to the subject. The then French Ministry took exception to the message, on the ground of its containing a menace, under which it was not agreeable to the French government to negotiate. The American minister, of his own accord, refuted the construction which was attempted to be put upon the message, and at the same time, called to the recollection of the French Ministry that the President's message was a communication addressed, not to foreign governments, but to the Congress of the United States, in which it was enjoined upon him, by the constitution, to lay before that body information of the state of the Union, comprehending its foreign as well as domestic relations; and that, if, in the discharge of this duty, he felt it incumbent upon him to summon the attention of Congress in due time, to what might be the possible consequences of existing difficulties with any foreign government, he might fairly be supposed to do so, under a sense of what was due from him in a frank communication with another branch of his own government, and not from any intention of holding a menace over a foreign power. The views taken by him received my approbation, the French Government was satisfied, and the negotiation was continued. It terminated in the treaty of July 4, 1831, recognizing the justness of our claims, in part, and promising payment to the amount of twenty five millions of francs, in six annual instalments.

The ratifications of this treaty were exchanged at Washington on the 2d of February, 1832, and in five days thereafter it was laid before Congress, who immediately passed the acts necessary, on our part, to secure to France the commercial advantages conceded to her in the compact. The treaty had previously been solemnly ratified by the King of the French, in terms which are certainly not mere matters of form and of which the translation is as follows: "We, approving the above convention, in all and each of the dispositions which are contained in it, do declare by ourselves, as well as our heirs and successors, that it is accepted, approved, ratified and confirmed; and by these presents, signed by our hand, we do accept, approve, ratify and confirm it; promising, on the faith and word of a King, to observe it, and to cause it to be observed inviolably, without ever contravening it, or suffering it to be contravened, directly or indirectly, for any cause, or under any pretence whatsoever."

Official information of the exchange of ratifications in the United States reached Paris whilst the Chambers were in session. The extraordinary, and to us injurious, delays of the French Government, in their action upon the subject of its fulfilment, have been heretofore stated to Congress, and I have no disposition to enlarge upon them here. It is sufficient to observe that the then pending session was allowed to expire without even an effort to obtain the necessary appropriations; that the two succeeding ones were also suffered to pass away without any thing like a serious attempt to obtain a decision upon the subject; and that it was not until the fourth session, almost three years after the conclusion of the treaty, and more than two years after the exchange of ratifications, that the bill for the execution of the treaty was pressed to a vote and rejected.

In the mean time, the government of the United States, having full confidence that a treaty entered into and so solemnly ratified by the French King, would be executed in good faith, and not doubting that provision would be made for the payment of the first instalment, which was to become due on the second day of February, 1833, negotiated a draft for the amount through the Bank of the United States. When this draft was presented by the holder, with the credentials required by the treaty to authorize him to receive the money, the government of France allowed it to be protested. In addition to the injury in the nonpayment of the money by France, conformably to her engagement, the United States were exposed to a heavy claim on the part of the Bank, under pretence of damages, in satisfaction of which that institution seized upon, and still retains, an equal amount of the public moneys. Congress was in session when the decision of the Chambers reached Washington; and an immediate communication of this apparently final decision of France not to fulfil the stipulations of the treaty, was the course naturally to be expected from the President. The deep tone of dissatisfaction which pervades the public mind, that the correspondent excitement produced in Congress by only a general knowledge of the result, rendered it more than probable, that a resort to immediate measures of redress would be the consequence of calling the attention of that body to the subject. Sincerely desirous of preserving the pacific relations which had so long existed between the two countries, I was anxious to avoid this course if I could be satisfied that by doing so neither the interest nor the honor of my country would be compromitted. Without the fullest assurances on that point, I could not hope to acquit myself of the responsibility to be incurred in suffering Congress to adjourn without laying the subject before them. Those received by me were believed to be of that character.

That the feelings produced in the United States by the news of the rejection of the appropriation, would be such as I have described them to have been, was foreseen by the French Government, and prompt measures were taken by it to prevent the consequences. The King in person expressed through our Minister at Paris, his profound regret at the decision of the Chambers, and promised to send, forthwith, a national ship, with despatches to his minister here, authorising him to give such assurances as would satisfy the Government and the people of the United States that the treaty would yet be faithfully executed by France. The national ship arrived, and the minister received his instructions. Claiming to act under the authority derived from them, he gave to this government, in the name of his, the most solemn assurances, that as soon after the new elections as the charter would permit, the French Chambers would be convened, and the attempt to procure the necessary appropriation renewed: that all the constitutional powers of the King and his Ministers should be put in requisition to accomplish the object; and he was understood, and so expressly informed by this government at the time, to engage, that the question should be pressed to a decision at a period sufficiently early to permit information of the result to be communicated to Congress at the commencement of their next session. Relying upon these assurances, I incurred the responsibility, great as I regarded it to be, of suffering Congress to separate without communicating with them upon the subject.

The expectations justly founded upon the promises thus solemnly made to this government by that of France, were not realized. The French Chambers met on the 31st of July, 1834, soon after the election, and although our Minister in Paris urged the French Ministry to bring the subject before them, they declined doing so. He next insisted that the Chambers, if prorogued without acting on the subject, should be re-assembled at a period so early that their action on the treaty might be known in Washington prior to the meeting of Congress. This reasonable request was not only declined, but the Chambers were prorogued to the 29th of December, a day so late that their decision, however urgently pressed, could not, in all probability, be obtained in time to reach Washington before the necessary adjournment of Congress by the constitution. The reasons given by the Ministry for refusing to convoke the Chambers at an earlier period, were afterwards shown not to be insuperable, by their actual convocation on the 1st of December, under a special call, for domestic purposes—which fact, however, did not become known to this government until after the commencement of the last session of Congress.

Thus disappointed in our just expectations, it became my imperative duty to consult with Congress in regard to the expediency of a resort to retaliatory measures, in case the stipulations of the treaty, should not be speedily complied with; and to recommend such as, in my judgment, the occasion called for. To this end, an unreserved communication of the case, in all its aspects, became indispensable. To have shrunk, in making it, from saying all that was necessary to its correct understanding, and that the truth would justify, for fear of giving offence to others, would have been unworthy of us. To have gone, on the other hand, a single step further, for the purpose of wounding the pride of a government and a people with whom we had so many motives for cultivating relations of amity and reciprocal advantage, would have been unwise and improper. Admonished by the past of the difficulty of making even the simplest statement of our wrongs, without disturbing the sensibilities of those who had, by their position, become responsible for their redress, and earnestly desirous of preventing further obstacles from that source, I went out of my way to preclude a construction of the message, by which the recommendation that was made to Congress might be regarded as a menace to France, in not only disavowing such a design, but in declaring that her pride and her power were too well known to expect any thing from her fears. The message did not reach Paris until more than a month after the Chambers had been in session; and such was the insensibility of the Ministry to our rightful claims and just expectations, that our Minister had been informed that the matter, when introduced, would not be pressed as a cabinet measure.

Although the message was not officially communicated to the French government, and notwithstanding the declaration to the contrary which it contained, the French Ministry decided to consider the conditional recommendation of reprisals, a menace and an insult, which the honor of the nation made it incumbent on them to resent. The measures resorted to by them to evince their sense of the supposed indignity, were, the immediate recall of the Minister at Washington, the offer of passports to the American Minister at Paris, and a public notice to the Legislative Chambers, that all diplomatic intercourse with the United States had been suspended.

Having, in this manner, vindicated the dignity of France, they next proceeded to illustrate her justice. To this end, a bill was immediately introduced into the Chamber of Deputies, proposing to make the appropriations necessary to carry into effect the treaty. As this bill subsequently passed into a law, the provisions of which now constitute the main subject of difficulty between the two nations, it becomes my duty, in order to place this subject before you in a clear light, to trace the history of its passage, and to refer, with some particularity, to the proceedings and discussions in regard to it. The Minister of Finance, in his opening speech, alluded to the measures which had been adopted to resent the supposed indignity, and recommended the execution of the treaty as a measure required by the honor and justice of France. He, as the organ of the Ministry, declared the message, so long as it had not received the sanction of Congress, a mere expression of the personal opinion of the President, for which neither the government nor the people of the United States were responsible, and that an engagement had been entered into, for the fulfilment of which the honor of France was pledged. Entertaining these views, the single condition of which the French Ministry proposed to annex to the payment of the money, was, that it should not be made until it was ascertained that the Government of the United States had done nothing to injure the interests of France, or in other words, that no steps had been authorized by Congress of a hostile character towards France.

What the disposition or action of Congress might be, was then unknown to the French cabinet. But, on the 14th of January, the Senate resolved that it was, at that time, inexpedient to adopt any legislative measures in regard to the state of affairs between the United States and France, and no action on the subject had occurred in the House of Representatives. These facts were known in Paris prior to the 28th of March, 1835, when the committee to whom the bill of indemnification had been referred, reported it to the Chamber of Deputies. That committee substantially re-echoed the sentiments of the Ministry, declared that Congress had set aside the proposition of the President and recommended the passage of the bill, without any other restriction than that originally proposed. Thus was it known to the French Ministry and Chambers, that if the position assumed by them, and which had been so frequently and solemnly announced as the only one compatible with the honor of France, was maintained, and the bill passed as originally proposed, the money would be paid, and there would be an end of this unfortunate controversy.

But this cheering prospect was soon destroyed by an amendment introduced into the bill at the moment of its passage, providing that the money should not be paid until the French government had received satisfactory explanations of the President's message of 2d December, 1834; and what is still more extraordinary, the President of the Council of Ministers adopted this amendment, and consented to its incorporation in the bill. In regard to a supposed insult which had been formally resented by a recall of their Minister and the offer of passports to ours, they now, for the first time, proposed to ask explanations. Sentiments and propositions, which they had declared could not justly be imputed to the government or people of the United States, are set up as obstacles to the performance of an act of conceded justice to that government and people. They had declared that the honor of France required the fulfilment of the engagement into which the King had entered, unless Congress adopted the recommendations of the message.—They ascertained that Congress did not adopt them, and yet that fulfilment is refused, unless they first obtain from the President explanations of an opinion characterized by themselves as personal and inoperative.

The conception that it was my intention to menace or insult the government of France, is as unfounded as the attempt to extort from the fears of that nation what her sense of justice may deny, would be vain and ridiculous. But the constitution of the United States imposes on the President the duty of laying before Congress the condition of the country, in its foreign and domestic relations, and of recommending such measures as may, in his opinion, be required by its interests. From the performance of this duty he cannot be deterred by the fear of wounding the sensibilities of the people or government of whom it may become necessary to speak; and the American people are incapable of submitting to an interference, by any government on earth, however powerful, with the free performance of the domestic duties which the constitution has imposed on their public functionaries. The discussions which intervene between the several departments of our government belong to ourselves; and, for any thing said in them, our public servants are only responsible to their own constituents, and to each other. If, in the course of their consultations, facts are erroneously stated, or unjust deductions are made, they require no other inducement to correct them, however informed of their error, than their love of justice, and what is due to their own character; but they can never submit to be interrogated upon the subject, as a matter of right, by a foreign power. When our discussions terminate in acts, our responsibility to foreign powers commences, not as individuals, but as a nation. The principle which calls in question the President for the language of his message, would equally justify a foreign power in demanding explanation of the language used in the report of a committee, or by a member in debate.

This is not the first time that the government of France has taken exception to the messages of American Presidents. President Washington, and the first President Adams, in the performance of their duties to the American people, fell under the animadversions of the French Directory. The objection taken by the Ministry of Charles X., and removed by the explanations made by our Minister upon the spot, has already been adverted to. When it was understood that the Ministry of the present King took exception to my message of last year, putting a construction upon it which was disavowed on its face, our late Minister at Paris, in answer to the note which first announced a dissatisfaction with a language used in the message, made a communication to the French Government under date of the 29th of January, 1835, calculated to remove all impressions which an unreasonable susceptibility had created. He repeated, and called the attention of the French Government to, the disavowal contained in the message itself, of any intention to intimidate by menace—he truly declared that it contained, and was intended to contain, no charge of ill faith against the King of the French, and properly distinguished between the right to complain, in unexceptionable terms, of the omission to execute an agreement, and an accusation of bad motives in withholding such execution—and demonstrated, that the necessary use of that right ought not to be considered as an offensive imputation. Although this communication was made without instructions, and entirely on the Minister's own responsibility, yet it was afterwards made the act of this government by my full approbation, and that approbation was officially made known on the 25th of April, 1835, to the French Government. It, however, failed to have any effect. The law, after this friendly explanation, passed with the obnoxious amendment, supported by the King's Ministers, and was finally approved by the King.

The people of the United States are justly attached to a pacific system in their intercourse with foreign nations. It is proper therefore, that they should know whether their government has adhered to it. In the present instance it has been carried to the utmost extent that was consistent with a becoming self-respect. The note of the 29th of January, to which I have before alluded, was not the only one which our Minister took upon himself the responsibility of presenting, on the same subject, and in the same spirit. Finding that it was intended to make the payment of a just debt dependant on the performance of a condition which he knew could never be complied with, he thought it a duty to make another attempt to convince the French government, that whilst self-respect and regard to the dignity of other nations would always prevent us from using any language that ought to give offence, yet we could never admit a right in any foreign government to ask explanations of, or to interfere in any manner in, the communications which one branch of our public councils made with another: that in the present case, no such language had been used, and that this had in a former note been fully and voluntarily stated, before it was contemplated to make the explanation a condition; and that there might be no misapprehension, he stated the terms used in that note, and he officially informed them that it had been approved by the President; and that, therefore, every explanation which could reasonably be asked, or honorably given, had been already made—that the contemplated measure had been anticipated by a voluntary and friendly declaration, and was therefore not only useless, but might be deemed offensive, and certainly would not be complied with, if annexed as a condition.

When this latter communication, to which I especially invite the attention of Congress, was laid before me, I entertained the hope that the means it was obviously intended to afford, of an honorable and speedy adjustment of the difficulties between the two nations, would have been accepted; and I therefore did not hesitate to give it my sanction and full approbation. This was due to the Minister who had made himself responsible for the act; and it was published to the people of the United States, and is now laid before their representatives, to show how far their Executive has gone in its endeavors to restore a good understanding between the two countries. It would have been, at any time, communicated to the government of France, had it been officially requested.

The French Government having received all the explanation which honor and principle permitted, and could in reason be asked, it was hoped it would no longer hesitate to pay the instalments now due. The agent authorized to receive the money was instructed to inform the French Minister of his readiness to do so. In reply to this notice, he was told that the money could not then be paid, because the formalities required by the act of the Chambers had not been arranged.

Not having received any official communication of the intentions of the French Government, and anxious to bring, as far as practicable, this unpleasant affair to a close before the meeting of Congress, that you might have the whole subject before you, I caused our Charge d'Affaires at Paris to be instructed to ask for the final determination of the French Government, and in the event of their refusal to pay the instalments now due, without further explanations, to return to the United States.

The result of this last application has not reached us, but is daily expected. That it may be favorable is my sincere wish. France having now, through all the branches of her Government, acknowledged the validity of our claims, and the obligation of the treaty of 1831; and there really existing no adequate cause for further delay, will, at length, it may be hoped, adopt the course which the interests of both nations not less than the principles of justice, so imperiously require. The treaty being once executed on her part, little will remain to disturb the friendly relations of the two countries; nothing, indeed, which will not yield to the suggestions of a pacific and enlightened policy, and to the influence of that mutual good will and of those generous recollections, which we may confidently expect will then be revived in all their ancient force. In any event, however, the principle involved in the new aspect, which has been given to the controversy, is so vitally important to the independent administration of the Government, that it can neither be surrendered or compromitted, without national degradation. I hope it is unnecessary for me to say, that such a sacrifice will not be made through any agency of mine. The honor of my country shall never be stained by an apology from me for the statement of truth and the performance of duty; nor can I give any explanation of my official acts, except such as is due to integrity and justice, and consistent with the principles on which our institutions have been framed. This determination will, I am confident, be approved by my constituents. I have, indeed, studied their character to but little purpose, if the sum of twenty-five millions of francs will have the weight of a feather in the estimation of what appertains to their national independence: and if, unhappily, a different impression should at any time obtain in any quarter, they will, I am sure, rally round the Government of their choice with alacrity and unanimity, and silence forever the degrading imputation.

Having thus frankly presented to you the circumstances which, since the last session of Congress, have occurred in this interesting and important matter, with the views of the executive in regard to them, it is at this time only necessary to add, that whenever the advices, now daily expected from our Charge d'Affaires shall have been received, they will be made the subject of a special communication.

The condition of the Public Finances was never more flattering than at the present period.

Since my last annual communication, all the remains of the Public Debt have been redeemed, or money has been placed in deposite for this purpose, whenever the creditors choose to receive it. All the other pecuniary engagements of the Government have been honorably and promptly fulfilled, and there will be a balance in the Treasury, at the close of the present year, of about nineteen millions of dollars. It is believed that after meeting all outstanding and unexpended appropriations, there will remain near eleven millions to be applied to any new objects which Congress may designate, or to the more rapid execution of the works already in progress. In aid of these objects, and to satisfy the current expenditures of the ensuing year, it is estimated that there will be received, from various sources, twenty millions more in 1836.

Should Congress make new appropriations, in conformity with the estimates which will be submitted from the proper departments, amounting to about twenty-four millions, still the available surplus, at the close of the next year, after deducting all unexpended appropriations, will probably be not less than six millions. This sum can, in my judgment, be now usefully applied to proposed improvements in our Navy Yards, and to new national works, which are not enumerated in the present estimates, or to the more rapid completion of those already begun. Either would be constitutional and useful, and would render unnecessary any attempt in our present peculiar condition, to divide the surplus revenue, or to reduce it any faster than will be effected by the existing laws. In any event, as the annual report from the Secretary of the Treasury will enter into details, showing the probability of some decrease in the revenue during the next seven years, and a very considerable deduction in 1842, it is not recommended that Congress should undertake to modify the present tariff, so as to disturb the principles on which the compromise act was passed. Taxation on some of the articles of general consumption, which are not in competition with our own productions, may be, no doubt, so diminished as to lessen, to some extent, the source of this revenue; and the same object can also be assisted by more liberal provisions for the subjects of public defence, which, in the present state of our prosperity and wealth, may be expected to engage your attention. If, however, after satisfying all the demands which can arise from these sources, the unexpended balance in the Treasury should still continue to increase, it would be better to bear with the evil until the great changes contemplated in our tariff laws have occurred, and shall enable us to revise the system with that care and circumspection which are due to so delicate and important a subject.

It is certainly our duty to diminish, as far as we can, the burdens of taxation, and to regard all the restrictions which are imposed on the trade and navigation of our citizens as evils which we shall mitigate whenever we are not prevented by the adverse legislation and policy of foreign nations, or those primary duties which the defence and independence of our country enjoin upon us. That we have accomplished much towards the relief of our citizens, by the changes which have accompanied the payment of the public debt, and the adoption of the present revenue laws, is manifest from the fact, that compared with 1833, there is a diminution of near twenty-five millions in the last two years, and that our expenditures, independently of those for the public debt, have been reduced near nine millions during the same period. Let us trust, that by the continued observance of economy, and by harmonising the great interests of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, much more may be accomplished to diminish the burdens of Government, and to increase still further the enterprize and the patriotic affection of all classes of our citizens, and all the members of our happy confederacy. As the data which the Secretary of the Treasury will lay before you, in regard to our financial resources, are full and extended, and will afford a safe guide in your future calculations, I think it unnecessary to offer any further observations on that subject here.

Among the evidences of the increasing prosperity of the country, not the least gratifying is that afforded by the receipts from the sales of the public lands, which amount in the present year, to the unexampled sum of $11,000,000. This circumstance attests the rapidity with which agriculture, the first and most important occupation of man, advances, and contributes to the wealth and power of our extended territory. Being still of the opinion that it is our best policy, as far as we can consistently with the obligations under which those lands were ceded to the United States, to promote their speedy settlement, I beg leave to call the attention of the present Congress to the suggestions I have offered respecting it in my former messages.

The extraordinary receipts from the sale of the public lands invite you to consider what improvements the land system, and particularly the condition of the General Land Office, may require. At the time this institution was organized, near a quarter of a century ago, it would probably have been thought extravagant to anticipate, for this period, such an addition to its business as has been produced by the vast increase of those sales, during the past and present years. It may also be observed, that since the year 1812, the land offices and surveying districts have been greatly multiplied, and that numerous legislative enactments, from year to year since that time, have imposed a great amount of new and additional duties upon that office; while the want of a timely application of force, commensurate with the care and labor required, has caused the increasing embarrassment of accumulated arrears in the different branches of the establishment.

These impediments to the expedition of much duty in the General Land Office induces me to submit to your judgment, whether some modification of the laws relating to its organization, of a new character, be not called for, at the present juncture, to enable the office to accomplish all the ends of its institution with a greater degree of facility and promptitude than experience has proved to be practicable under existing regulations. The variety of the concerns, and the magnitude and complexity of the details occupying and dividing the attention of the Commissioner, appear to render it difficult, if not impracticable, for that officer, by any possible assiduity, to bestow on all the multifarious subjects, upon which he is called to act, the ready and careful attention due to their respective importance unless the Legislature shall assist him by a law providing, or enabling him to provide for a more regular and economical distribution of labor, with the incident responsibility among those employed under his direction. The mere manual operation of affixing signatures to the vast number of documents issuing from his office, subtracts so largely from the time and attention claimed by the weighty and complicated subjects daily accumulating in that branch of the public service, as to indicate the strong necessity of revising the organic law of the establishment. It will be easy for Congress, hereafter, to proportion the expenditure on account of this branch of the service to its real wants, by abolishing from time to time, the offices which can be dispensed with.

The extinction of the public debt having taken place, there is no longer any use for the offices of Commissioners of Loans and of the Sinking Fund. I recommend, therefore, that they be abolished, and that proper measures be taken for the transfer to the Treasury Department, of any funds, books, and papers, connected with the operations of these offices, and that the proper power be given to that department for closing, finally, any portion of their business which may remain to be settled.

It is also incumbent on Congress, in guarding the pecuniary interests of the country, to discontinue, by such a law as was passed in 1812, the receipt of the bills of the Bank of the United States in payment of the public revenue, and to provide for the designation of an agent, whose duty it shall be to take charge of the books and stock of the United States in that institution, and to close all connection with it, after the 3d of March, 1836, when its charter expires. In making provision in regard to the disposition of this stock, it will be essential to define clearly and strictly, the duties and powers of the officer charged with that branch of the public service.

It will be seen from the correspondence which the Secretary of the Treasury will lay before you, that notwithstanding the large amount of the stock which the United States hold in that institution, no information has yet been communicated which will enable the government to anticipate when it can receive any dividends or derive any benefit from it.

Connected with the condition of the finances, and the flourishing state of the country in all its branches of industry, it is pleasing to witness the advantages which have been already derived from the recent laws regulating the value of the gold coinage. These advantages will be more apparent in the course of the next year, when the branch mints authorized to be established in North Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana shall have gone into operation. Aided, as it is hoped they will be, by further reforms in the banking systems of the States, and by judicious regulations on the part of Congress, in relation to the custody of the public moneys, it may be confidently anticipated that the use of gold and silver, as a circulating medium, will become general in the ordinary transactions connected with the labor of the country. The great desideratum, in modern times, is an efficient check upon the power of banks, preventing that excessive issue of paper whence arise those fluctuations in the standard of value, which render uncertain the reward of labor. It was supposed by those who had established the Bank of the United States, that from the credit given to it by the custody of the public moneys, and other privileges, and the precautions taken to guard against the evils which the country had suffered in the bankruptcy of many of the State institutions of that period, we should derive from that institution all the security and benefits of a sound currency, and every good end that was attainable under that provision of the constitution which authorizes Congress alone to coin money and regulate the value thereof. But it is scarcely necessary now to say that these anticipations have not been realized. After the extensive embarrassment and distress recently produced by the Bank of the United States, from which the country is now recovering, aggravated as they were by pretensions to power which defied the public authority, and which, if acquiesced in by the people, would have changed the whole character of our government, every candid and intelligent individual must admit that, for the attainment of the great advantages of a sound currency, we must look to a course of legislation radically different from that which created such an institution.

In considering the means of obtaining so important an end, we must set aside all calculations of temporary convenience, and be influenced by those only which are in harmony with the true character and the permanent interests of the Republic. We must recur to first principles, and see what it is that has prevented the legislation of Congress and the States, on the subject of currency, from satisfying the public expectation, and realising results corresponding to those which have attended the action of our system when truly consistent with the great principle of equality upon which it rests, and with that spirit of forbearance and mutual concession, and generous patriotism, which was originally, and must ever continue to be, the vital element of our Union.

On this subject I am sure that I cannot be mistaken, in ascribing our want of success to the undue countenance which has been afforded to the spirit of monopoly. All the serious dangers which our system has yet encountered, may be traced to the resort to implied powers, and the use of corporations clothed with privileges, the effect of which is to advance the interests of the few at the expense of the many. We have felt but one class of these dangers exhibited in the contest waged by the Bank of the United States against the government for the last 4 years. Happily, they have been obviated for the present by the indignant resistance of the people; but we should recollect that the principle whence they sprung is an ever active one, which will not fail to renew its efforts in the same and in other forms, so long as there is a hope of success, founded either on the inattention of the people, or the treachery of their representatives, to the subtle progress of its influence. The Bank is, in fact, but one of the fruits of a system at war with the genius of all our institutions—a system founded upon a political creed, the fundamental principle of which is a distrust of the popular will as a safe regulator of political power, and whose great ultimate object, and inevitable result, should it prevail, is the consolidation of all power in our system in one central government. Lavish public disbursements, and corporations with exclusive privileges, would be its substitute for the original, and, as yet, sound checks and balances of the constitution—the means by whose silent and secret operation a control would be exercised by the few over the political conduct of the many, by first acquiring that control over the labor and earnings of the great body of the people. Wherever this spirit has effected an alliance with political power tyranny and despotism have been the fruit. If it is ever used for the ends of government, it has to be incessantly watched, or it corrupts the sources of the public virtue, and agitates the country with questions unfavorable to the harmonious and steady pursuit of its true interests.

We are now to see whether, in the present favorable condition of the country, we cannot take an effectual stand against this spirit of monopoly, and practically prove, in respect to the currency as well as other important interests, that there is no necessity for so extensive a resort to it as that which has been heretofore practised. The experience of another year has confirmed the utter fallacy of the idea that the Bank of the United States was necessary as a fiscal agent of the government. Without its aid, as such, indeed in despite of all the embarrassment it was in its power to create, the revenue has been paid with punctuality by our citizens; the business of exchange, both foreign and domestic, has been conducted with convenience, and the circulating medium has been greatly improved. By the use of the State banks, which do not derive their charters from the general government, and are not controlled by its authority, it is ascertained that the moneys of the United States can be collected and disbursed without loss or inconvenience, and that all the wants of the community, in relation to exchange and currency, are supplied as well as they have ever been before. If, under circumstances the most unfavorable to the steadiness of the money market, it has been found that the considerations on which the Bank of the United States rested its claims to the public favor were imaginary and groundless, it cannot be doubted that the experience of the future will be more decisive against them.

It has been seen, that, without the agency of a great moneyed monopoly, the revenue can be collected, and conveniently and safely applied to all the purposes of the public expenditure. It is also ascertained, that, instead of being necessarily made to promote the evils of an unchecked paper system, the management of the revenue can be made auxiliary to the reform which the Legislatures of several of the States have already commenced in regard to the suppression of small bills; and which has only to be fostered by proper regulations on the part of

from, to secure a practical reform, to the extent required for the security of the currency, to the constitutional medium. Severed from the government as political engines, and not susceptible of dangerous extension and combination, the State banks will not be tempted, nor will they have the power which we have seen exercised, to divert the public funds from the legitimate purposes of the government. The collection and custody of the revenue being, on the contrary, a source of credit to them, will increase the security which the States provide for a faithful execution of their trusts, by multiplying the scrutinies to which their operations and accounts will be subjected. Thus disposed, as well from interest as the obligations of their charters, it cannot be doubted that such conditions as Congress may see fit to adopt respecting the deposites in these institutions, with a view to the gradual disuse of the small bills, will be cheerfully complied with; and that we shall soon gain, in place of the Bank of the United States, a practical reform in the whole paper system of the country. If, by this policy, we can ultimately witness the suppression of all bank bills below twenty dollars, it is apparent that gold and silver will take their place, and become the principal circulating medium in the common business of the farmers and mechanics of the country. The attainment of such a result will form an era in the history of our country which will be dwelt upon with delight by every true friend of its liberty and independence. It will lighten the great tax which our paper system has so long collected from the earnings of labor, and do more to revive and perpetuate those habits of economy and simplicity, which are so congenial to the character of republicans, than all the legislation which has yet been attempted.

To this subject I feel that I cannot too earnestly invite the special attention of Congress, without the exercise of whose authority, the opportunity to accomplish so much public good must pass unimproved. Deeply impressed with its vital importance, the Executive has taken all the steps within his constitutional power, to guard the public revenue, and defeat the expectation which the Bank of the United States indulged, of renewing and perpetuating its monopoly, on the ground of its necessity as a fiscal agent, and as affording a sounder currency than could be obtained without such an institution. In the performance of this duty much responsibility was incurred which would have been gladly avoided, if the stake which the public had in the question could have been otherwise preserved. Although clothed with the legal authority, and supported by precedent, I was aware that there was in the act of the removal of the deposites, a liability to excite that sensitiveness as to Executive power which it is the characteristic and the duty of freedom to indulge: but I relied on this feeling, also, directed by patriotism and intelligence, to vindicate the conduct which, in the end, would appear to have been called for by best interests of my country. The apprehensions natural to this feeling, that there may have been a desire, through the instrumentality of that measure, to extend the Executive influence, or that it may have been prompted by motives not sufficiently free from ambition, were not overlooked. Under the operation of our institutions, the public servant, who is called on to take a step of high responsibility, should feel in the freedom which gives rise to such apprehensions, his highest security. When unfounded, the attention which they arouse and the discussions they excite, deprive those who indulge them, of the power to do harm; when just, they but hasten the certainty with which the great body of our citizens never fail to repel an attempt to procure their sanction to any exercise of power inconsistent with the jealous maintenance of their rights. Under such convictions, and entertaining no doubt that my constitutional obligations demanded the steps which were taken in reference to the removal of the deposites, it was impossible for me to be deterred from the path of duty, by a fear that my motives could be misjudged, or that political prejudices could defeat the just consideration of the merits of my conduct. The result has shown how safe is this reliance upon the patriotic temper and enlightened discernment of the People. That measure has now been before them, and has stood the test of all the severe analysis which its general importance, the interests it affected, and the apprehensions it excited, were calculated to produce; and it now remains for Congress to consider what legislation has become necessary in consequence.

I need only add to what I have, on former occasions said, on this subject generally, that in the regulations which Congress may prescribe respecting the custody of the public moneys, it is desirable that as little discretion as may be deemed consistent with their safe keeping should be given to the executive agents. No one can be more deeply impressed than I am with the soundness of the doctrine which restrains and limits, by specific provisions, Executive discretion, as far as it can be done consistently with the preservation of its constitutional character. In respect to the control over the public money, this doctrine is peculiarly applicable, and is in harmony with the great principle which I felt I was sustaining in the controversy with the Bank of the United States, which has resulted in severing, to some extent, a dangerous connexion between a moneyed and political power. The duty of the Legislature to define, by clear and positive enactment, the nature and extent of the action which it belongs to the Executive to superintend, springs out of a policy analogous to that which enjoins upon all the branches of federal government an abstinence from the exercise of powers not clearly granted. In such a government, possessing only limited and specific powers, the spirit of its general administration cannot be wise or just, when it opposes the reference of all doubtful points to the great source of authority, the States and the people, whose number and diversified relations, securing them against the influences and excitements which may mislead their agents, make them the safest depository of power. In its application to the Executive, with reference to the Legislative branch of the government, the same rule of action should make the President ever anxious to avoid the exercise of any discretionary authority, which can be regulated by Congress. The biases which may operate upon him will not be so likely to extend to the representatives of the People in that body.

In my former messages to Congress, I have repeatedly urged the propriety of lessening the discretionary authority lodged in the various departments, but it has produced no effect as yet, except the discontinuance of extra allowances in the Army and Navy, and the substitution of fixed salaries in the latter. It is believed the same principles could be advantageously applied, in all cases, and would promote the efficiency and economy of the public service, at the same time that greater satisfaction and more equal justice would be secured to the public officers generally.

The accompanying Report of the Secretary of War will put you in possession of the operations of the department confided to his care, in all its diversified relations, during the past year.

I am gratified in being able to inform you, that no occurrence has required any movement of the military force, except such as is common to a state of peace. The services of the army have been limited to their usual duties at the various garrisons upon the Atlantic and inland frontier, with the exceptions stated by the Secretary of War. Our small military establishment appears to be adequate to the purposes for which it is maintained, and it forms a nucleus around which any additional force may be collected should the public exigencies unfortunately require any increase of our military means.

The various acts of Congress which have been recently passed in relation to the army have improved its condition and have rendered its organization more useful and efficient. It is at all times in a state for prompt and vigorous action, and it contains within itself the power of extension to any useful limit; while, at the same time, it preserves that knowledge, both theoretical and practical, which education and experience alone can give; and which, if not acquired and preserved in time of peace, must be sought under great disadvantage in time of war.

The duties of the Engineer Corps press heavily upon that branch of the service, and the public interest requires an addition to its strength. The nature of the works in which the officers are engaged under necessary professional knowledge and experience, and there is no economy in committing to them more duties than they can perform, or in assigning these to other persons temporarily employed, and too often of necessity, without all the qualifications which such service demands. I recommend this subject to your attention, and also the proposition submitted at the last session of Congress, and now renewed, for a reorganization of the Topographical Corps. This reorganization can be effected without any addition to the present expenditure, and with much advantage to the public service. The branch of duties which devolves upon these officers [illegible] to the community, and the information furnished by them is useful in peace and in war.

Much loss and inconvenience have been experienced in consequence of the failure of the bill containing the ordinary appropriations for fortifications, which passed one branch of the National Legislature at last session, but was lost in the other. This failure was the more regretted, not only because it necessarily interrupted and delayed the progress of a system of national defence projected immediately after the last war, and since steadily pursued, but also because it contained a contingent appropriation inserted in accordance with the views of the Executive in aid of this important object, and other branches of the national defence, some portions of which might have been most usefully applied during the past season. I invite your early attention to that part of the report of the Secretary of War which relates to this subject, and recommend an appropriation sufficiently liberal to accelerate the armament of the fortifications, agreeably to the proposition submitted by him, and to place our whole Atlantic seaboard in a complete state of defence. A just regard to the permanent interests of the country evidently requires this measure, but there are also other reasons which, at the present juncture, give it peculiar force, and make it my duty to call to the subject your special consideration.

The present system of Military Education has been in operation sufficiently long to test its usefulness, and it has given to the army a valuable body of officers. It is not alone in the improvement, discipline, and operation of the troops, that these officers are employed. They are also extensively engaged in the administrative and fiscal concerns of the various matters confided to the War Department; in the execution of the staff duties usually appertaining to military organization; in the removal of the Indians, and in the disbursement of the various expenditures growing out of our Indian relations; in the formation of roads, and in the improvement of harbors and rivers; in the construction of fortifications; in the fabrication of much of the material required for the public defence; and in the preservation, distribution, and accountability of the whole; and in other miscellaneous duties, not admitting of classification.

These diversified functions embrace very heavy expenditures of public money, and require fidelity, science, and business habits in their execution; and a system which shall secure these qualifications is demanded by the public interest. That this object has been, in a great measure, obtained by the Military Academy, is shown by the state of the service, and by the prompt accountability which has generally followed the necessary advances. Like all other political systems, the present mode of military education, no doubt, has its imperfections, both of principle and practice, but I trust these can be improved by rigid inspections, and by legislative scrutiny, without destroying the institution itself.

Occurrences, to which we as well as all other nations are liable, both in our internal and external relations, point to the necessity of an efficient organization of the Militia. I am again induced, by the importance of the subject, to bring it to your attention. To suppress domestic violence, and to repel foreign invasion, should these calamities overtake us, we must rely, in the first instance, upon the great body of the community, whose will has instituted, and whose power must support, the government. A large standing military force is not consonant to the spirit of our institutions, nor to the feelings of our countrymen; and the lessons of former days, and those also of our times, show the danger, as well as the enormous expense, of these permanent and extensive military organizations. That just medium which avoids an inadequate preparation on one hand, and the danger and expense of a large force on the other, is what our constituents have a right to expect from their government. This object can be attained only by the maintenance of a small military force, and by such an organization of the physical strength of the country as may bring this power into operation, whenever its services are required. A classification of the population offers the most obvious means of effecting this organization. Such a division may be made as will be just to all, by transferring each, at a proper period of life, from one class to another, and by calling first for the services of that class, whether for instruction or action, which from age is qualified for the duty, and may be called to perform it with the least injury to themselves or the public. Should the danger ever become so imminent as to require additional force, the other classes in succession would be ready for the call. And if, in addition to this organization, voluntary associations were encouraged, and inducements held out for their formation, our militia would be in a state of efficient service. Now, when we are at peace, is the proper time to digest and establish a practicable system. The object is certainly worth the experiment, and worth the expense. No one appreciating the blessings of a republican government, can object to his share of the burden which such a plan may impose. Indeed, a moderate portion of the national funds could scarcely be better applied than in carrying into effect and continuing such an arrangement, and in giving the necessary elementary instruction. We are happily at peace with all the world. A sincere desire to continue so, and a fixed determination to give no just cause of offence to other nations, furnish, unfortunately, no certain grounds of expectation that this relation will be uninterrupted. With this determination to give no offence is associated a resolution, equally decided, tamely to submit to none. The armor and the attitude of defence afford the best security against those collisions which the ambition, or interest, or some other passion of nations, not more justifiable, is liable to produce. In many countries, it is considered unsafe to put arms into the hands of the people, and to instruct them in the elements of military knowledge. That fear can have no place here, when it is recollected that the People are the sovereign power. Our Government was instituted, and is supported, by the ballot box, not by the musket. Whatever changes await it, still greater changes must be made in our social institutions, before our political system can yield to physical force. In every aspect, therefore, in which I can view the subject I am impressed with the importance of a prompt and efficient organization of the militia.

The plan of removing the Aboriginal People who yet remain within the settled portions of the United States, to the country west of the Mississippi river approaches its consummation. It was adopted on the most mature consideration of the condition of this race, and ought to be persisted in till the object is accomplished, and prosecuted with as much vigor as a just regard to their circumstances will permit, and as fast as their consent can be obtained. All preceding experiments for the improvement of the Indians have failed. It seems now to be an established fact, that they cannot live in contact with a civilized community and prosper. Ages of fruitless endeavors have, at length, brought us to a knowledge of this principle of intercommunication with them. The past we cannot recall, but the future we can provide for. Independently of the treaty stipulations into which we have entered with the various tribes, for the usufructuary rights they have ceded to us, no one can doubt the moral duty of the Government of the United States to protect, and, if possible, to preserve and perpetuate the scattered remnants of this race which are left within our borders. In the discharge of this duty, an extensive region in the West has been assigned for their permanent residence. It has been divided into districts and allotted among them. Many have already removed, and others are preparing to go; and with the exception of two small bands, living in Ohio and Indiana, not exceeding fifteen hundred persons, and of the Cherokees, all the tribes on the east side of the Mississippi, and extending from Lake Michigan to Florida, have entered into engagements which will lead to their transplantation.

The plan for their removal and re establishment is founded upon the knowledge we have gained of their character and habits, and has been dictated by a spirit of enlarged liberality. A territory exceeding in extent that relinquished, has been granted to each tribe. Of its climate, fertility, and capacity to support an Indian population, the representations are highly favorable. To these districts the Indians are removed at the expense of the United States, and, with certain supplies of clothing, arms, ammunition, and other indispensable articles, they are also furnished gratuitously with provisions for the period of a year after their arrival at their new homes. In that time, from the nature of the country, and of the products raised by them, they can subsist themselves by agricultural labor, if they choose to resort to that mode of life; if they do not they are upon the skirts of the great prairies, where countless herds of buffalo roam, and a short time suffices to adopt their own habits to the changes which a change of the animals destined for their food may require. Ample arrangements have also been made for the support of schools; in some instances council houses and churches are to be erected, dwellings constructed for the chiefs, and mills for common use. Funds have been set apart for the maintenance of the poor; the most necessary mechanical arts have been introduced, and blacksmiths, gunsmiths, wheelwrights, millwrights, &c. are supported among them. Steel and iron, and sometimes salt, are purchased for them; and ploughs, and other farming utensils, domestic animals, looms, spinning wheels, cards, &c. are given to them. And besides these beneficial arrangements, annuities are, in all cases, paid, amounting, in some instances, to more than thirty dollars for each individual of the tribe, and in all cases sufficiently great, if justly divided and prudently expended, to enable them, in addition to their own exertions, to live comfortably. And as a stimulus for exertion, it is now provided by law that "in all cases of the appointment of interpreters, or other persons employed for the benefit of the Indians, a preference shall be given to persons of Indian descent, if such can be found who are properly qualified for the discharge of the duties."

Such are the arrangements for the physical comfort, and for the moral improvement, of the Indians. The necessary measures for their political advancement, and for their separation from our citizens, have not been neglected. The pledge of the United States has been given by Congress, that the country destined for the residence of this people, shall be forever "secured and guarantied to them." A country west of Missouri and Arkansas, has been assigned to them, into which the white settlements are not to be pushed. No political communities can be formed in that extensive region, except those which are established by the Indians themselves, or by the United States for them, and with their concurrence. A barrier has thus been raised, for their protection against the encroachments of our citizens, and guarding the Indians, as far as possible, from those evils which have brought them to their present condition. Summary authority has been given, by law, to destroy all ardent spirits found in their country, without waiting the doubtful result and slow process of a legal seizure. I consider the absolute and unconditional interdiction of this article, among these people, as the first and great step in their melioration. Half-way measures will answer no purpose. These cannot successfully contend against the cupidity of the seller, and the overpowering appetite of the buyer. And the destructive effects of the traffic are marked in every page of the history of our Indian intercourse.

Some general legislation seems necessary for the regulations of the relation which will exist in this new state of things between the Government and people of the United States, and these transplanted Indian tribes; and for the establishment among the latter, and with their own consent, of some principles of intercommunication, which their juxtaposition will call for; that moral may be substituted for physical force; the authority of a few and simple laws, for the tomahawk; and that an end may be put to those bloody wars whose prosecution seems to have made part of their social system.

After the further details of this arrangement are completed, with a very general supervision over them, they ought to be left to the progress of events. These, I indulge the hope, will secure their prosperity and improvement, and a large portion of the moral debt we owe them will then be paid.

The Report from the Secretary of the Navy, showing the condition of the branch of the public service, is recommended to your special attention. It appears from it, that our naval force at present in commission, with all the activity which can be given to it, is inadequate to the protection of our rapidly increasing population commerce. This consideration, and the more general one which regards this arm of the natural defence, as our best security against foreign aggressions, strongly urge the continuance of the measures which promote its gradual enlargement, and a speedy increase of the force which has been heretofore employed abroad and at home. You will perceive, from the estimates which appear in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, that the expenditures necessary to this increase of its force, though of considerable amount, are small compared with the benefits which they will secure to the country.

As means of strengthening this national arm, I also recommend to your particular attention the propriety of the suggestion which attracted the consideration of Congress at its last session, respecting the enlistment of boys at a suitable age in the service. In this manner a nursery of skilful and able bodied seamen can be established which will be of the greatest importance. Next to the capacity to put afloat and arm the requisite number of ships is the possession of the means to man them efficiently; and nothing seems better calculated to aid this object than the measure proposed. As an auxiliary to the advantages derived from our extensive commercial marine, it would furnish us with a resource ample enough for all the exigencies which can be anticipated. Considering the state of our resources, it cannot be doubted that whatever provision the liberality and wisdom of Congress may now adopt, with a view to the perfect organization of this branch of our service, will meet the approbation of all classes of our citizens.

By the Report of the Postmaster General, it appears that the revenue of that department during the year ending on the 30th day of June last, exceeded its accruing responsibilities $236,206; and that the surplus of the present fiscal year is estimated at $476,227. It further appears that the debt of the department, on the 1st day of July last, including the amount due to contractors for the quarter then just expired, was about $1,064,381, exceeding the available means about $23,700: and that, on the 1st instant, about $597,077 of this debt had been paid; $409,991 out of postages accruing before July, and $187,086 out of postages accruing since. In these payments are included $67,000 of the old debt due to banks. After making these payments, the department had $73,000 in bank on the 1st instant. The pleasing assurance is given, that the department is entirely free from embarrassment, and that, by collection of outstanding balances, and using the current surplus, the remaining portion of the bank debt, and most of the other debt, will probably be paid in April next, leaving thereafter a heavy amount to be applied in extending the mail facilities of the country. Reserving a considerable sum for the improvement of existing mail routes, it is stated that the department will be able to sustain with perfect convenience an annual charge of $300,000 for the support of new routes, to commence as soon as they can be established and put in operation.

The measures adopted by the Postmaster General to bring the means of the department into action, and to effect a speedy extinguishment of its debt, as well to produce an efficient administration of its affairs, will be found detailed at length in his able and luminous report. Aided by a reorganization on the principles suggested, and such salutary provisions in the laws regulating its administrative duties as the wisdom of Congress may devise or approve, that important department will soon attain a degree of usefulness proportioned to the increase of our population and the extension of our settlements.

Particular attention is solicited to that portion of the report of the Postmaster General, which relates to the carriage of the Mails of the United States upon railroads constructed by private corporations under the authority of the several States. The reliance which the General Government can place on those roads as a means of carrying on its operations, and the principles on which the use of them is to be obtained, cannot too soon be considered and settled. Already does the spirit of monopoly begin to exhibit its natural propensities in attempts to exact from the public, for services which it supposes cannot be obtained on other terms, the most extravagant compensation. If these claims be persisted in, the question may arise whether a combination of citizens, acting under charters of incorporation from the States, can, by a direct refusal, or the demand of an exorbitant price, exclude the United States from the use of the established channels of communication between the different sections of the country: and whether the United States cannot, without transcending their constitutional powers, secure to the Post Office Department the use of those roads, by an act of Congress which shall provide within itself some equitable mode of adjusting the amount of compensation. To obviate, if possible, the necessity of considering this question, it is suggested whether it be not expedient to fix by law, the amounts which shall be offered to railroad companies for the conveyance of the mails, graduated according to their average weight, to be ascertained and declared by the Postmaster General. It is probable that a liberal proposition of that sort would be accepted.

In connection with these provisions in relation to the Post Office Department, I must also invite your attention to the painful excitement produced in the South, by attempts to circulate through the mails inflammatory appeals addressed to the passions of the slaves in prints, and in various sorts of publications, calculated to stimulate them to insurrection, and to produce all the horrors of a servile war.

There is, doubtless, no respectable portion of our countrymen who can be so far misled as to feel any other sentiment than that of indignant regret at conduct so destructive of the harmony and peace of the country, and so repugnant to the principles of our national compact, and to the dictates of humanity and religion. Our happiness and prosperity essentially depend upon peace within our borders—and peace depends upon the maintenance, in good faith of those compromises of the constitution upon which the Union is founded. It is fortunate for the country that the good sense, the generous feeling, and the deep-rooted attachment of the people of the non-slave-holding states to the Union, and to their fellow-citizens of the same blood in the South, have given so strong and impressive a tone to the sentiments entertained against the proceedings of the misguided persons who have engaged in these unconstitutional and wicked attempts, and especially against the emissaries from foreign parts who have dared to interfere in this matter, as to authorize the hope, that these attempts will no longer be persisted in. But if these expressions of the public will shall not be sufficient to effect so desirable a result, not a doubt can be entertained, that the non-slave-holding States, so far from countenancing the slightest interference with the constitutional rights of the South, will be prompted to exercise their authority in suppressing, so far as in them lies, whatever is calculated to produce this evil.

In leaving the care of both branches of this interesting subject to the State authorities, to whom they properly belong, it is nevertheless proper for Congress to take such measures as will prevent the Post Office Department, which was designed to foster an amicable intercourse and correspondence between all the members of the Confederacy, from being used as an instrument of an opposite character. The General Government, to which the great trust is confided of preserving inviolate the relations created among the States by the constitution, is especially bound to avoid in its action, any thing that may disturb them. I would, therefore, call the special attention of Congress to the subject, and respectfully suggest the propriety of passing such a law as will prohibit under severe penalties the circulation in the Southern States, through the mail, of incendiary publications intended to instigate the slaves to insurrection.

I felt it to be my duty, in the first message which I communicated to Congress, to urge upon its attention the propriety of amending that part of the Constitution which provides for the election of the President and Vice President of the United States. The leading object which I had in view was the adoption of some new provisions, which would secure to the people the performance of this high duty, without any intermediate agency. In my annual communications since, I have enforced the same views, from a sincere conviction that the best interests of the country would be promoted by their adoption. If the subject were an ordinary one, I should have regarded the failure of Congress to act upon it, as an indication of their judgment, that the disadvantages which belong to the present system were not so great as those which would result from any attainable substitute that had been submitted to their consideration. Recollecting, however, that propositions to introduce a new feature in our fundamental laws cannot be too patiently examined, and ought not to be received with favor until the great body of the people are thoroughly impressed with their necessity and value, as a remedy for real evils, I feel that in renewing the recommendation I have heretofore made on this subject, I am not transcending the bounds of a just deference to the sense of Congress, or to the disposition of the the people. However much we may differ in the choice of the measures which should guide the administration of the government, there can be but little doubt in the minds of those who are really friendly to the republican features of our system, that one of its most important securities consists in the separation of the Legislative and Executive powers, at the same time that each is held responsible to the great source of authority, which is acknowledged to be supreme, in the will of the people constitutionally expressed. My reflection and experience satisfy me, that the framers of the Constitution, although they were anxious to mark this feature as a settled and fixed principle in the structure of the government, did not adopt all the precautions that were necessary to secure it practical observance, and that we cannot be said to have carried into complete effect their intentions until the evils which arise from this organic defect are remedied.

Considering the great extent of our Confederacy, the rapid increase of its population, and the diversity of their interests and pursuits, it cannot be disguised that the contingency by which one branch of the Legislature is to form itself into an electoral college, cannot become one of ordinary occurrence, without producing incalculable mischief. What was intended as the medicine of the constitution in extreme cases, cannot be frequently used without changing its character, and, sooner or later, producing incurable disorder.

Every election by the House of Representatives is calculated to lessen the force of that security which is derived from the distinct and separate character of the Legislative and Executive functions, and while it exposes each to temptations adverse to their efficiency as organs of the constitution and laws, its tendency will be to unite both in resisting the will of the People, and thus give a direction to the Government anti-republican and dangerous. All history tells us that a free people should be watchful of delegated power, and should never acquiesce in a practice which will diminish their control over it. The obligation, so universal in its application to all the principles of a republic, is peculiarly so in ours, where the formation of parties founded on sectional interests is so much fostered by the extent of our territory. These interests, represented by candidates for the Presidency, are constantly prone, in the zeal of party and selfish objects, to generate influences unmindful of the general good, and forgetful of the restraints which the great body of the people would enforce, if they were, in no contingency, to lose the right of expressing their will. The experience of our country, from the formation of the Government to the present day, demonstrates that the people cannot too soon adopt some stronger safeguard for their right to elect the highest officers known to the Constitution, than is contained in that sacred instrument as it now stands.

It is my duty to call the particular attention of Congress to the present condition of the District of Columbia. From whatever cause the great depression has arisen which now exists in the pecuniary concerns of this District, it is proper that its situation should be fully understood, and such relief or remedies provided as are consistent with the powers of Congress. I earnestly recommend the extension of every political right to the citizens of the District which their true interests require, and which does not conflict with the provisions of the constitution. It is believed that the laws for the government of the District require revisal and amendment, and that much good may be done by modifying the penal code, so as to give uniformity to its provisions.

Your attention is also invited to the defects which exist in the Judicial system of the United States. As at present organized, the States of the Union derive unequal advantages from the Federal Judiciary, which have been so often pointed out that I deem it unnecessary to repeat them here. It is hoped that the present Congress will extend to all the States that equality in respect to the benefits of the laws of the Union which can only be secured by the uniformity and efficiency of the Judicial system.

With these observations on the topics of general interest which are deemed worthy of your consideration, I leave them to your care, trusting that the legislative measures they call for will be met as the wants and the best interests of our beloved country demand.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, December 7th, 1835.

It is with pleasure that we state to our readers that the Tailoresses of Hartford have called a meeting with a view to secure a more uniform and adequate system of wages. Let us see if the good people of Hartford are as willing to sustain the working women of their own city, as the American people are to sustain *Foreign Dancers* and *Fiddlers*.—*Boston Reformer.*

A cypress is now growing in the full vigor of youthful vegetation near Mexico, which had attained its full growth when Montezuma was on the throne in 1520

In one of the Norwich papers, there are no less than eighty-nine advertisements of sales of farms and agricultural property in that and the adjoining county of Suffolk.

A poor woman who had attended several confirmations, was at length recognized by the bishop.—"Pray, have I not seen you here before?" said his lordship. "Yes," replied the woman, "I get me confirmed as often as I can; they tell me it is good for the rheumatis."

A number of Wasps, says the Sussex Eng. Advertiser, lately attacked the poultry belonging to the Rev. G. Fetcher, of Woodend, Sussex, and destroyed a number of turkeys and fowls!

# RAHWAY:

**SATURDAY MORNING DECEMBER 12.**

*DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.*

FOR PRESIDENT,

## MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

## RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

### MEETING OF CONGRESS.

The two Houses of Congress convened on Monday in their respective Chambers. The Vice President of the United States, being President of the Senate *ex-officio*, took the chair in that body. The Secretary and under officers will not be chosen till Monday next. In the House of Representatives, on the first ballot, JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, a Van Buren man, was elected Speaker. Messrs. Blair and Rives, of the Globe, were elected Printers to the House.

The Message was delivered soon after the commencement of the session on Tuesday, and, by a monstrous abuse of horse flesh, which deserves the severest reprobation, was procured by the New York morning papers (the pious Journal of Commerce among the number) in twelve hours and a half after its delivery. With a little extra exertion, we are enabled to publish the Message complete in this day's paper, but its length precludes us from making any comment upon it this week.

It will be seen that, as had been anticipated by us, the President distinctly avows that no explanation or apology other than what has been given already, will be tendered to France, as a condition of her payment of the debt due to this government; and that the President is in daily expectation of hearing the final determination of the French government with regard to the debt, on the receipt of which he will make it the subject of a special message to Congress, and in the event of its refusal to pay the money will, doubtless, recommend reprisals or non-intercourse; we trust the latter.

From the Ohio Monitor.

### THOMAS H. BENTON.

This gentleman, it will be seen, by his correspondence with several citizens of Cincinnati, is the same radical democrat, and the same watchful politician, that he has been in time past. The voice of this whole souled democrat, is as strong in every speech and every letter, against *legalized monopolies*, as was the conclusion of every speech of the Old Roman Senator with *Carthago est delenda*. The voice of this democratic giant will be as effectual in the destruction of monopolies, as that of the Old Roman was in the destruction of that rival nation Carthage, if the people will be true to themselves.

Well does Mr. Benton remark, that, although we got the better of *one* monopoly, yet the *states* abound with other monopolies, *just as much at war with the rights of the people*. This must be a very unkind cut to some of our patent democrats, who claimed that for their eleventh hour service in putting down the robbery of the United States Bank, that they must have just such other robbing charters bestowed on them. They have generally succeeded in their claim; and perhaps may be as well pleased now to see the gate shut, as their grist is ground; and throw themselves back in their arm chair, and rest on the dignity of their "vested rights."

It is insufferable that the people should be thus mocked. They should remedy it. Their representatives in all the states must begin the work. First, prohibit the circulation of small bills. Vacate every charter that has violated its conditions, and when charters have been granted for immoderate lengths, or where there are many millions of bank paper, which is chartered for ten years to come, repeal the *restraining* law, and let every body do *private banking*; and check mate the plundering banks in that way: until the states shall see fit either to exercise their sovereignty in establishing a bank for a state, or order a hard money currency. And when a charter is contrary to all the usual principle of common equity in a contract, like the Life Distrust Company, repeal its charter at once. Our correspondent, Ohio, places the power to do this act in a clear light.

Shall a sovereign people stand and look aghast at this robbery of their labor, because a few of these short sighted or unfaithful Legislators have bound them with the chains of monopoly? It need not be. "The remedy is with the people, their redress is an independent Press."

It pleases us also to observe that the welcomers of Mr. Benton were those who are democrats *from principle*, and not for pay. We do not see among them the corporators of the Trust Company, nor other banks. The Jacksonians, or at least the Benton Jacksonians, will have to get along on their marrow bones without the wings of the late Surveyor or Speaker of the Senate. The men with "*hard paws*" are greatest admirers of Benton's *hard money* currency.

A new die for the coins of the United States is in a state of preparation, and will be ready for use during the ensuing year. It is from a design by Sully, and is said to be very beautiful. The first coin struck with the new device will be the *dollar*, of which there have none been coined for thirty years

☞ Our agent for Pittsburgh, Pa., and its vicinity, having removed from that place, Mr. Orien Newton has been appointed in his stead.

☞ Papers exchanging with this, should be directed to Rahway, N. J., and they should be directed to the *Working Man's Advocate* in full, as there is another *Advocate* printed in this place. tf

☞ Complete sets of the present volume of the ADVOCATE may still be had at either of the offices. Also, Vols. V. and VI., complete, at the subscription. tf

☞ Subscribers in Rahway, who may not receive their papers, will oblige us by leaving word at the office. The boy who delivers the papers being unacquainted in the place, and the houses not being numbered, it is somewhat difficult for him to serve them without omissions. tf

☞ New York advertisements and communications intended for this paper, must, for the present, be left at the office, 393 Pearl street, before two o'clock on Thursday afternoon. We shall make arrangements soon to receive them at a later hour. ⁂ The proceedings of TRADES' UNIONS, left as above, will be published gratuitously. tf

### MARRIAGES.

December 2, in New York, by the Rev. Dr. Broadhead, A. L. Cooper, M. D., of Auburn, to Georgiana, eldest daughter of the late Gen. Alexander McMair [?]

December 2, in New York, Julius W. Adams, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Denison, of Stonington, Ct.

December 3, in New York, Mr. Charles C. Post, to Mary Ann, daughter of E. H. Bolton [?].

December 3, in New York, Captain Roland Gelston, to Miss Mary Nelson.

December 9, in New York, John Hewson [?], to Hannah B., daughter of the late Samuel Underhill.

### DEATHS.

December 2, in New York, the infant son of Mr. Robert L. Smith.

December 2, in New York, Moses Smith, an officer of the Army of the Revolution, aged 80 years.

December 4, in New York, Abigail, wife of John H. Sp...

December 3, in New York, Peter S. Hammer, aged 20.

December 6, in New York, Henry A. Pearson, aged 23.

December 6, in New York, Mrs. Mary Taylor, aged 81.

December 6, in New York, Archibald Robertson, aged 71.

December 6, in New York, Harriet E., wife of William Johnson, aged 31.

December 9, in New York, Mrs. Lucy Stone, wife of Wm. Stone.

December 8, in New York, Miss Margaret [?] Allen.

October 15, at Paris, Ralph S. Rhodes.

### FOREIGN ARRIVALS AT NEW YORK.

Ship Josephine, Britton, fm Liverpool, 31st Oct.
Ship Inez, Jacques, fm St Petersburg.
Ship Normandie, Pell, fm Havre, 9th Nov.
Ship France, Griffith, Greenock, 30 ds.
Br. sh. ship Eliza, Roch, fm Boston, 5th Oct.
Ham ship Hamburg, Kroll, Hamburg 29 ds.
Ship Crawford, Moss, fm Guayaquil 30th Aug.
Brig Buenos Ayres, [illegible], Leghorn, 20th Sept.
Brig Kenmore [?], Gorham, fm Hamburg.
Brig Isabella, Crane, 24 ds fm Maranham.
Brig Laurel, Reed, of Providence, 14 ds fm Matanzas.


ROBERT C. YOUNG [?], of Rahway in the rear of the Post Office, manufacturer of VENITIAN BLINDS, keeps constantly on hand every description, and offers them for sale on as reasonable terms as they can be had in New York or elsewhere.
N. B. Old Blinds repaired and new ones made to order on the shortest notice. s19 tf

TO RENT—A House and Seven Acres of Land, situated on the Forty Acre Road, about a mile from Rahway, between the Stage and Rail Roads from Rahway to Elizabethtown. Or the House and Garden will be rented without the land, at the option of the person wanting to hire. Apply to John M. Noe, or to David H. Noe, at Jacob Oliver's, Rahway. d12 3t

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—A House and Lot located on the corner of Mechanic and Factory streets, near Albertson's Hotel, Upper Rahway, formerly owned by David Stanbery, eligibly calculated for a grocery, boarding house, or bakery, will be sold by auction, on the 17th instant, to the highest bidder. The location of the property renders it valuable, and the sale will open a fine chance for competent buyers. The premises will be sold at private sale in the intermediate time if an opportunity is offered. Also two Milch Cows and and a Hog will be put up at the above sale. Conditions made known at the time of sale. d12 1t

FOR SALE—A HOUSE & LOT, second door west to D. Albertson's Hotel.
Also, thirty-five acres of Land, within one quarter of a mile of the same.
DENNIS C. CLARK
Rahway, 22d August, 1835.

PUBLIC SALE 20 BUILDING LOTS.—On Wednesday, 16th instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M., will be sold at public sale 20 Building Lots situated on Mechanic st. and Rail Road Avenue, adjoining lands of Henry Munday and Joseph O. Leafberry Conditions made known on day of sale. d12 1t

NOTICE.—The Rev. L. C. MARVIN will preach in a building in the upper end of Union street, Upper Rahway, on Sunday the 13th instant at 11 o'clock, A. M., and half past 6 in the evening. d12

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—The subscriber will attend at the following time and places for the purpose of receiving Taxes: on the 17th of December next, at the Pike House in Woodbridge, at 1 o'clock, P. M.; at Stout Drake's in Milton, 18th, at 1 o'clock P. M.; and at Smith Coddington's, Rahway, on Saturday the 19th, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOTHAM CODDINGTON, Collector.
Woodbridge, Nov 28, 1835.
N. B.—All persons concerned will please notice that all taxes not paid on or before the 28th of December will be returned into the hands of a Magistrate. n28 3t

TO PRINTERS.—For sale, a second hand large Super-royal IRON PRESS, in excellent order with Distributors, Roller, &c. complete. Also, a large Imperial Imposing Stone and Stand. Apply to Windt & Conrad, Printers, No. 11 Frankfort near Chatham street, N. Y. n28 tf

FUR CAPS.—15 DOZEN Seal and other Caps for sale, wholesale and retail, at the store of VREELAND & GRANT, Hat Manufacturers, Elizabethtown. n28

OILS.—Winter and Fall Sperm Oils; also Linseed, Olive, Tanners, Refined, Neats Foot, and other oils all of a good and superior quality, in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale by ISAAC C. VAN WYCK, n21 6w No. 3, Coenties Slip, New York.

67 PEARL STREET, New York.—The subscribers offer for sale a general assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE WOODS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, &c. &c.
All orders will be thankfully received, and promptly executed.
We have been appointed sole agents for the sale of "HAWLEY'S SALVE," an article which has become very celebrated; it can be had, of us, at the manufacturer's price.
Oct 24, 1835. J. B. MARSH & Co.

SIMEON THATCHER is now prepared to do Cutting for his Customers at the shortest notice, and solicits their custom. He will do his best to fit, but whatever is cut and taken from his shop to be made, he will not hold himself responsible for the fit. s24

OLD PAPERS.—A quantity for sale at the office of this paper. n14 tf

TO PAINTERS.—For Sale, a Standard, 30 or 40 feet in length, in good order. Apply at the auction store of Merritt & Taylor, Chatham square, New York. o10 tf

FOR SALE.—A Judgment obtained on a Note drawn by Archibald G. Montgomery, clerk in the office of the Supreme Court, New York, and now owned by Henry Morgan and J. Barlow, amounting, with the costs, to $30.60. Persons wishing to purchase, will please leave their address at the office of this paper in New York. s7 tf

WANTED immediately, at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, a journeyman compositor. 1t

"A garment may be remarkable for the superior grain and the texture of cloth, but the grand object is lost unless the 'fit' corresponds thereto."—*Beau Nash.*

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.—S. THATCHER deems it superfluous to spend long advertisements in showing forth on *paper* his manner of cutting and making garments—the general satisfaction he has given, and the many flattering testimonials he has received, induces him to ask a continuance of that patronage which his endeavors may merit.
The cloths now on hand were selected by himself, purposely for custom work, and for shade and fineness are superior. Among them are black, blue, green, invisible green, brown, and olive brown, mulberry and royal purple, Oxford mixt, steel mixt, double mill drab, for over coats and heavy coating; cassimeres black, blue, ribbed blue, striped of various stripes and colors, lavender and drabs, Oxford mixt and buckskin cassimeres; sattinetts of all kinds and qualities; vestings, silk velvets, figured and plain; cotton do; Valentias and satins, also a large variety of other vestings.
For Wrappers and Cloaks, black and brown camblets of goat's hair and common; hose and half hose for men and youths; gloves of different qualities, kidskins and buckskins, silk cravats and hdkfs of the best quality and figures; stocks, collars and bosoms, and black silk [illegible]
Also, intends keeping ready made for the winter season, common over coats, round jackets, vests, pants, drawers, and under shirts.
☞ *To TAILORS in general.* ☜
The subscriber having cut coats by various rules, such as Grizell's, West's, William's, Noble's, Allen Ward's, Barnes's, Stead's, of London, Williams's, of Philadelphia, and Merrigan's, of N. York, and finding them all deficient in the most important point, he has recently succeeded in the invention of a rule which will vary to every fashion that can be devised. There is an outside frame laid out to which the backs are laid, and by which every point on the fore part is obtained. It is immaterial what form or width the back is, by the same, the points on the fore part will be got; also the shape of the side and shoulder seam. Price for rule and teaching $10
WANTED immediately, an active Youth or two, about 15 years old, to the Tailoring business.
SIMEON THATCHER.
Oct 10 6w

LUMBER.—The subscribers have now in the River, a large cargo of LUMBER, per Sloop Exertion, Captain Grant, from Troy and Albany, consisting of the following description:—
704 seasoned first quality plank; 1007 large hemlock joist; 9,335 feet of box boards, 2,539 feet do; 14,305 feet do; 1,319 feet 5-7th box boards; 3 a 6,000 feet white wood, suitable for coach makers; 300 first rate boards; 1500 do.; 825 do common; 16,436 feet 3-4th wide box boards, together with their stock on hand of the following articles:—
Good Boards; refuse do.; wide and clear plank; common do.; refuse do.; spruce plank; planed do.; hemlock joist and boards; 4 by 6 joist timber; box boards; clear seasoned wide and narrow boards; clear wide seasoned 2 inch plank; barn floor do.; white wood boards; bass wood do.; shingles, lath; 1 1-2 inch ceiling lath; 1 1-4 inch do., clap boards; cherry boards; oak plank; spruce and hemlock 2 inch plank; cedar company shingles; common do; refuse do.; 2 feet do.; cypress do.; cedar paling; Thomastown and Athens Lime in casks: which comprises as large and good a stock, and will be sold on as reasonable terms as at any yard in New Jersey.
FINCH & HAYDOCK.
Rahway, Aug. 22, 1835.

NEW STORE.—The Subscriber having located himself in Mechanics' street, (Upper Rahway,) has taken the store formerly occupied by J. & W. B. Oliver, and offers to his friends and the public a general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Paints, Oils, Crockery, Window Glass and Putty. Also Shoe and Carriage Makers' Leather, English, American, Swedes, and Russia Iron, Steel of all kinds, Hardware, Plated Ware, &c. &c. The Public are invited to call and examine them.
JOHN HIGH, Jr.
Rahway, August 29, 1835. tf

REMOVAL.—CHARLES A. HOWELL has removed his SHOE STORE to the Store lately occupied by Moore & Smitherton as a Grocery Store. He takes this method of returning thanks for the liberal patronage of his friends and the public, and further request their favors.
N. B. Those having unsettled accounts will be called on in a few days, when the subscriber will expect those indebted will have the——READY.
CHARLES A. HOWELL.
Rahway, August 21, 1835.

PROPOSALS for publishing a Circular Address to the people of the United States and all other nations; on Beneficence, uses and abuses of wealth, moral and physical education, fashions, superstition, economy, practical religion, direct divine revelation, American and European idolatry and paganism, beauties and abominations of the bible, clerical depravity or delusion, causes and remedies of vice and pauperism, moral reformation, and the universal diffusion of useful knowledge, virtue, competence, and happiness: To which will be annexed the Constitution of the American Beneficence Society. JESSE TORREY, Jr. of Poughkeepsie.
If the knowledge of the way to be happy, and of the way to escape or prevent avoidable distress, both of mind and body, can be valued in gold and silver, the author of the Address and Constitution now submitted to public attention, is fully confident that it would be a moderate estimate, to compute the contents thereof, to be worth less than one thousand dollars, to every individual into whose possession they may come, if practically adopted.
*Conditions.*—It will be printed on fine medium paper, containing probably, fifty pages 18mo at 12 1-2 cents a copy for any number less than 5 copies, or at 10 cents each for any number over 4 copies.
Subscriptions received at the office of the Herald of Reason opposite the court house.
☞ Editors of periodicals, who will do me and the public the favor to give the above prospectus an insertion, shall be furnished with a copy of the book; and if disposed, may take an agency for selling the work. As I have determined to limit profits on the sales by the hundred or thousand, to one cent each copy, the wholesale cost will be so little, that it is to every patriotic liberal philanthropist, who is able and has an opportunity, will procure one hundred or more for gratuitous distribution among his neighbors. As a small evidence of its being worthy of such attention, I will mention that several gentlemen who have perused the address, or heard it read, have subscribed for a number of copies for distribution among their acquaintance.
Postmasters, merchants, and the friends of truth generally, throughout the United States, are also respectfully requested to act as agents.
JESSE TORREY, Jr.
Poughkeepsie, May 4, 1835. my 16 tf

## A VISION OF STEAM.

"Et jam summa procul villarum culmina fumant."—Virgil.

I laid me down and slept on the floor,
And I had a wonderful dream,
For "coming events cast their shadow before,"
Or rather a volume of steam.

I thought I had slept a hundred years,
'Midst ruins and rubbish dirty,
And suddenly 'waked to the smiles and tears
Of life again, and it rang in my ears
'Twas nineteen hundred and thirty.

I thought a spirit beside me stood,
Strange in his shape and dress,
He wore a cowl and he wore a hood;
Who he was I mig't not guess.

But the silence broke, and the stranger spoke,—
I heard him in my dream,—
"Fear not," he said, "but come and see
How all the world is govern'd by me,
The mighty spirit of steam."

Straightway, like to a falling moon,
With a rushing sound there came
A mighty sphere; it lighted soon,
And what should it be but a steam balloon,
And we entered together the same.

And away we went o'er London far,
As swift as the light'ning's gleam,
But in vain I look'd from our lofty car,
For from Westminster Abbey to Temple-bar,
They were all in a cloud of steam.

"Come, let us nearer to the earth,"
The mighty spirit cried;
The car sank down and I set forth,
Through the streets, with him for a guide.

"Now," quoth the stranger, approach, approach,
I'm tired with wandering, I trow,
So we'll get into that hackney-coach,
'Tis the best in all the row."

In we got, and strange, oh, strange,
The horseless coach moved on;
We fell from the clouds in Regent-street,
We glided along in our chariot fleet,
But of all the folks we chanced to meet,
Alas! I knew not one.

We passed by Newgate,—a crowd was there,
And a scaffold was raised before,
The criminal knelt and whisper'd a prayer,
Then stood erect once more.

Much I marvell'd he stood alone,
But he suddenly utt'r'd a scream!
Gone was all hope, on his neck a rope
Already noosed, from above fell down;
The bolt slipp'd from its band without a hand,—
The corse swang away from its final sand,—
They were hanging the man by steam!

As we return'd to our vehicle,
A figure before us stood,
It stood broom in hand at a dirty crossing,
I pitied the creature and was tossing
A sixpence,—I thought 'twas flesh and blood,—

But my friend held my hand, says he, "'tis wood:
A strange thing to you it may seem,
But, let me tell you, the plan is good,
We sweep our streets by steam!"

We went into Paternoster-row,
It had a mournful look,
For passed away were Longman and Co.,
Their shop and every book.

Yet clouds of vapor were issuing
From each window low and high,
As erst I have seen it wondering
From the Brentford Brewery.

"Strange, strange," said I, "that they should turn
Their minds to such a scheme!"
"What scheme?" quoth he, "you may discern
They publish still, but you have to learn
How we write and print by steam."

But, come, enough of this city wide,—
And yet one peep you must have
At the mighty house, where you have descried
Peers long ago in the grave."

Straight we alit by the House of Peers;
It was silent,—silent all,—
Tho' all seemed ranged, as in former years,
On the benches round the wall.

Suddenly all arose, and each
A paper gave and took,
It stood, it seemed, in lieu of speech,
Intently did I look.

I looked again but they stirred no more,
They were almost as stiff and as stark as before,
Wooden was each,—blockheads were all,—
Mandarine members filled the hall.

Oh, strange, strange, grew my dream:
With a grim smile the spirit said,
"Think you not, of all you have visited
This is the best and noblest plan
To spare the tongue and brains of man,
And govern the nation by steam?"

But slowly a little vapor arose
From the wooden Prime Minister's head;
It gathered and grew, and o'er his foes
In the opposition spread.

There was a hissing, rushing noise,—
A crash, a shout, a scream,—
The engine had burst;—and oh, the smell,
The horrible vapor, who can tell,
At that bursting of Parliament steam?

It was no joke, and as I awoke,
The hissing still around me broke;
The candles were out, my wife in a pout,
For in my struggling dream
I had seized the tea-urn, and turned it o'er—
The water was swimming about the floor,—
And I was awaken'd by steam.

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First Steamboat on the Ohio.—The following letter addressed, to the editor of the Pittsburg Statesman, is from Mahlon Rogers, one of the oldest engineers on the western waters.

"The first steamboat on the Ohio, was not built by Fulton and Livingston, but belonged to Samuel Smith, and was built by John Sprague, and called the "Comet"—12 tons. She sailed from Pittsburg in the fall of 1809. In the spring of 1810, Fulton and Livingston commenced building a steamboat on a large scale, (3000 tons) called the "New Orleans" She was built at the ship Yard mouth of Sike's run. The ship Carpenter's name was Robinson, that of the engineer was Standinger, and the whole was under the superintendance of Nicholas Rovevet. The writer of this was employed to forge the shafts, and cannot be mistaken in his statement.

"She went direct to New Orleans about the time New Madrid was destroyed by an earthquake. The "Buffalo" was not built until five years afterwards, and was under the superintendance of Benjamin H. Latrobe. The writer of this rode in a steamboat down the Schuylkill, and up the Delaware rivers, in 1812, made by Oliver Evans, called the Oreoker, or amphibious digger."

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Liberty.—Brasides, the famous Lacedemonian General, caught a mouse: The little victim bit him, and by that means made his escape. "O, Jupiter," said the General, "what creature so contemptible but may have its liberty if it will but contend for it."

A Patient Lad.—"Bob," said a father the other day, "I'm busy now; but as soon as I can get time, I mean to give you a flogging." "Don't hurry yourself, Pa," replied the patient lad, "I can wait."

Voltaire, in a conversation with Mr. Sherlock, said:

"The tragedy of Cato is admirably well written: Addison had a great deal of taste and genius. Shakespeare had an astonishing genius, but no taste; he has spoiled the taste of the English: he has been their favorite for two hundred years; and what is the taste of a nation for two hundred years, will continue so for two thousand."

"Why, la bless me, where is the newspaper printed?" exclaimed an elderly lady after reading the long list of marriages which lately appeared in a paper published in Marion county, Ohio. "If it isn't from 'Marrying county,' I declare!" she added, on examining the title. "Now doesn't that make both ends meet finely? La, what a suitable name!"

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Every man ought to have a period in each day to which he can look forward as his time of relaxation, and during which he shall be entire master of his time and pursuits. This is essential to human happiness. Of what use are all the various improvements made in machinery, if they do not end in abridging the daily hours now devoted to manual labor?—Gardener's Magazine.

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☞ The following publications, calculated to promote Useful Knowledge and to enable Industry to obtain a just compensation, are for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate [illegible]

SIX ESSAYS ON EDUCATION, from the New York Daily Sentinel, (stereotype edition,) - - 6¼

AN ADDRESS TO THE WORKING MEN OF NEW ENGLAND, on the state of Education, and on the condition of the Producing Classes in Europe and America—with particular reference to the effects of Manufacturing (as now conducted) on the health and happiness of the poor, and on the safety of our Republic. Delivered in Boston, Charlestown, Cambridgeport, Waltham, Dorchester, Mass; Portland, Saco, Me.; and Dover, N.H. By Seth Luther. (Second Edition.) - - - 18¾

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE for the Producers of Wealth, being an Enquiry into the nature of Trade, the Currency, the Protective and Internal Improvement systems, and into the origin and effects of Banking and Paper Money. By Wm. H. Hale. - 18¾

THE MODE OF PROTECTING DOMESTIC INDUSTRY, consistently with the desires both of the North and the South, by operating on the currency. By Clinton Roosevelt. - - - - 20

A SHORT HISTORY OF BANKING AND PAPER MONEY in the United States, including an account of the Provincial and Continental Paper Money. To which is prefixed an Enquiry into the Principles of the System, with considerations of its effects on morals and happiness. The whole intended as a plain exposition of the way in which paper money and money corporations affect the interests of different parts of the community. By Wm. M. Gouge. - - - - - - 1 00

A cheap edition of the same in pamphlet form 25

Cobbett's "PAPER AGAINST GOLD, or the History and Mystery of the Bank of England, of the Debt, of the Stocks, of the Sinking Fund, and of all the other Tricks and Contrivances carried on by means of Paper Money." - - - 75

Cobbett's edition of O'CALLAGHAN on USURY, FUNDS, &c. - - - - - - 50

*,* Most of the works are for sale by the quantity, at a liberal discount from the retail prices. Orders from the country (post paid) for Books or Papers, promptly attended to.

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**NEW WORKS.**—Published and for sale by CONNER & COOKE, Type and Stereotype Founders and Publishers, corner of Nassau and Ann streets, New York, viz: The TREASURY OF KNOWLEDGE and LIBRARY OF REFERENCE—Vols. 1 and 2.

The first volume of the Treasury of Knowledge, and the Library of Reference, contains, Part I, a Compendium of English Grammar, by Goold Brown. An invaluable list of English and Verbal Distinctions, with occasional Illustrations. A list of Abbreviations, with their Explanations Proverbs, Terms and Phrases, in the Latin, Spanish, French and Italian languages, translated. Scripture Proper Names, accented pronunciation. Christian Names of Men and Women. A new and enlarged Dictionary of the English Language, containing many words not to be found in any other Dictionary, and also the Plurals of Nouns, the Present Tenses, the Participles, and the Preterits of Verbs, and a systematic Division of the Words into syllables with the accentuation of each word properly noted—edited by Lyman Cobb. Maxims and Proverbs.

Part II, has a Universal Gazetteer, which is the most perfect of any published within the last three years. Balbi's Population Table of the World Census of the United States, by Counties. Number of Representatives and Electors of each state and territory of the United States. Aggregate of each description of persons in each of the United States Number of Indians in the different states and territories of the United States. Population of the West India Islands. Martucci's population of China, by Provinces. Census of Great Britain and Ireland, by Counties. Census of France, by Departments. Comparative view of cities and towns in the United States, whose population exceeds 5000 Seats of Government of the several states and territories in the United States. Religious Denominations, with their respective numbers, in the United States. Population of several important towns and villages in the United States under 5000 inhabitants. Population of the principal cities and towns in Europe. Height of the principal Mountains in the World. Length of the principal Rail Roads (finished or in progress) in the United States. Size of the principal Lakes in the World. Comparative view of the principal Rivers in the World, Post Roads and Distances in the United States. Value of Money in different countries in Europe. Meteorological Observations. Population, Produce, Imports and Exports of British West Indies. The seats of government, the time of holding the election of State Officers, and the time of the meeting of the Legislatures of the several States. the number of the deaf and dumb, and institutions for them, in the different countries in Europe. Cotton and wool, imported into Great Britain from 1821 to 1830. Comparative view of the amount of imports and exports of the United States, from 1822 to 1831, inclusive; table of the sessions of Congress, showing the commencement and termination of each of the sessions, of Congress from 1789 to 1833; tunnage of the United States from 1810 to 1815, inclusive; the British Ministry for the last quarter of a century, with dates of the appointments of the various Prime Ministers; meteorological observations, presented to the Regents of the University of New York; number of representatives in Congress from the several states from 1789 to 1833; colleges in the United States and medical schools in the United States. By Edwin Williams.

Part III contains An Epitome of Chronology and History embracing an account of the most important events that serve as landmarks in history which will be found a convenient manual of reference, in illustrating disputed points that may arise in public assemblies, as well as in private conversation, and miscellaneous reading; in some parts of it there will be found much continuous reading of instruction and amusement. The part which relates to the United States is replete with information of day and date, for almost all important events that have transpired in its history, which together with other parts, will be found highly useful, not for the more learned to refresh their memories, but for the purpose of aiding children in making out compositions at school. In addition to general Chronology and History, contains a succinct account of the History of American events connected with the War of the Revolution, giving the date for almost all important events, down to the period of the rejection of Martin Van Buren as Minister to the court of St. James September 20, 1832, and the approval of the conduct of General Scott by the Secretary of War, October 11, 1832, which time embraces the capture of Black Hawk, being the last war in this country has been engaged in to the present time, January, 1835; the Declaration of Independence July 4, 1776, together with the names of the Signers thereto, and Biographical Sketches of them, alphabetically arranged; Articles of Confederation, adopted November 15, 1777, with the names of the Committee that drew up the same, and the names of the signers thereto; Constitution of the United States, with the signers attached thereto, with the amendments; Washington's Farewell Address, the dates or time of writing the books of the New Testament calculated from the most commonly received opinions; with a Chronological Index of the Bible, according to the computation of Archbishop Usher, showing what year of the world and what year Christ, or after Christ, each event happened, and the places of Scripture where they are recorded, interspersed with the principal events in Profane History, with a history of the Versions of Scripture; Casualties, colleges, universities, earthquakes, fires; analysis of the French national assembly; extent of the various existing navies; a history of the different plagues, and particularly of the cholera; storms by sea and land, treaties between the principal civilized nations, with notices of the wars and other events with which they were connected from the beginning of the fourteenth century to 1832; sovereigns of other European states from 1600 to 1832; Archbishops of Canterbury, with the date of their deaths, disbursements of the United States, 1789 to 1830; six and seven per cent. interest tables. A Compendious Classical Dictionary, containing interesting explanations of ancient proper names, alphabetically arranged; a Compendious Dictionary of law terms &c.; a list of animal, vegetable and mineral productions Edited by a Literary Gentleman of the New York Bar. o24

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**GOING! GOING!! GONE!!!—RUNAWAY** from the subscriber, on the 11th instant, JAMES HARRIS, formerly of Green Brook, an apprentice to the Tailoring business. He is between 18 and 19 years of age; light complexion, reddish hair, hazel eyes, some freckled, and of a rather small size, with a down look. Had on a new black sattin beaver hat, blue coat with a velvet collar, (rather too small for him,) brown sattinet pants, and boots with red tops. It is supposed that he went away with another apprentice by the name of Jones. All persons are forbid harboring said Harris or abide the penalty of the law. If said Harris should return, and conduct himself well, he will be treated as well as usual, as there is not as much blame attached to him as there is to those who have been accessory to his going away—especially some of the Milton gentry. Any person returning said Harris, or securing him and giving information where he may be had, shall be reasonably rewarded. SIMEON THATCHER.

N. B.—It is supposed that they have gone to Cincinnati.

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**CONNER & COOKE**, Type and Stereotype Founders and Publishers Franklin Buildings, corner Ann and Nassau streets, have recently published new editions of the following popular and standard works, which they offer the trade on liberal terms:

The complete works of Sir Walter Scott, in 7 volumes—being the first American (and only edition which contains the Author's *last Additions and Illustrations, arranged upon their respective pages.*

Treasury of Knowledge and Library of Reference, 2 vols.
Blair's Rhetoric and Belles Letters, by a Mills.
Kame's Elements of Criticism. Second edition.
Million Facts. By Sir Richard Phillips.
Village Testment, with Polyglott References and Marginal Readings—being a Commentary of the New Testament.
Life of Thomas Eddy, with a portrait.
Pilgrim's Progress, fine edition.
Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott, in one volume, fine edition, with portrait, and engraved title, with a view of Abbotsford, the late residence of Sir Walter.

☞ They still continue to furnish Type of all descriptions to order.

Also, all orders for stereotyping punctually and expeditiously executed.

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**VALUABLE MEDICINES.**—Dr. Church's Essence of Mustard for the cure of rheumatism, gout sprains, &c. There is perhaps no malady to which the human frame is subject, that has had more applications of various kinds administrated as remedies, than the rheumatism; nor is there scarce a disorder that has resisted with like force the attempts to remove it. The virtues of the Ess. Mustard will be found to excel those of any remedy whatever. Price 50 cents per bottle.

Dr. Church's Antispasmodic Elixir, for the cure of convulsions, hysteric, epidemic or falling fits, &c. To those persons who are so unfortunate as to labor under any of the above named diseases, this article is confidently recommended; a small bottle is sufficient to prove its virtues.

Dr. Church's Vegetable Lotion, for the removal of all kinds of eruptions on the face or skin, freckles, ringworms and whitening the skin, in bottles at 75 cents.

Dr. Church's Vermifuge Lozenges, for the cure of worms in children and grown persons. They are an excellent alterative, and contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, yet powerful—sold at 37½ cents each box.

Dr. Church's Itch Ointment, a certain and mild remedy for this unpleasant disorder and has never failed within the knowledge of the proprietor of effecting a cure in one application. Price 50 cents per box.

The above medicines are for sale, whole sale or retail, by the Proprietor, at Church's Dispensary, 186 Bowery, and by most of the Druggists in this city my20†

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**PETER W. DIETZ**, of New York, will hear of something to his advantage by calling at the office of the Working Man's Advocate. 393 Pearl street, and paying for this advertisement. jy9 tf

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**WANTED**, a *first rate* Journeyman Cedar Cooper. None else need apply. Apply to JOHN BROOKE.

Lower Rahway, September 5, 1835. tf

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**WARNER**—Landscape, Room, Sign, and Transparency Painter. Dover street, Chatham Square. tf

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**TIN WARE, STOVES, STOVE PIPE, &c. &c.** for sale or repaired by Robert Hogbin, 195 Division st. jed law

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**LATHES** on hand for sale. Also number of CROW BARS, by JAMES PEARCE, Machinist, 114 Cliff street.

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**LEVI T. PRESCOTT**, in consequence of the late fire de Grove wich st. which destroyed his property, has removed his VENITIAN BLIND MANUFACTORY to No. 80 Barclay street, where orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

N. B.—Old Blinds re painted and trimmed. au13 6m

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**ATWILL'S MUSIC SALOON**—*Splendid Accordions—New Foreign Music—Guitars &c.*—ATWILL has just received from his agent in Paris, a large supply of the much admired Accordions, of various prices and number of keys, varying in price from $6 to $30. Atwill has published an instruction book for the Accordion, containing a large number of favorite Airs for the instrument.

*New Foreign Music* for the piano forte, flute and piano, &c. of the compositions of the most distinguished masters.

*Splendid Guitars* of rosewood, birdseye maple and satin wood, with the patent screw heads and inlaid with pearl, ivory, &c. of great variety of paterns and of all prices.

*Strings, Reeds, &c.* in every variety of quality and quantity.

☞ Wholesale and retail purchasers will find it much to their advantage to call and examine the extensive assortment of Music and Musical Instruments, &c. constantly on hand. Instruments repaired, &c. &c. ATWILL'S MUSIC SALOON, 201 Broadway, near St. Paul's Church. ap21

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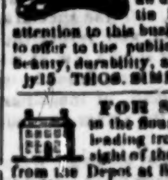

**ORIGINAL SATIN BEAVER HAT MANUFACTORY**, No. 61 Canal street opposite Mercer street. THOS. SIMMS & CO., Respectfully inform the public they are constantly manufacturing, and have now on hand, an extensive assortment of their inimitable Satin Beaver Hats. Their long experience and attention to this business to bring it to perfection, enable them to offer to the public a Hat at FOUR DOLLARS, which, for beauty, durability, and color, stands unrivalled.

jy15 THOS. SIMMS & CO., 61 Canal st. opposite Mercer st.

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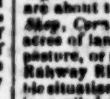

**FOR SALE.**—The following described property in the flourishing Village of RAHWAY, on the Road leading from Kinsley Corner to Bridgetown, within sight of the Rail Road, and about a quarter of a mile from the Depot at Bridgetown, and in sight of Rahway Meeting House, about an equal distance from the two places. There are about twelve acres of land, with a *Dwelling House, Barn, Shop, Corn Crib*, and other necessary out buildings, about six acres of land in Orchard of choice bearing fruit; the rest in pasture, or meadow, with the said Road, running on one side, Rahway River on the other. This would make a very desirable situation, for a mechanic, or man of leisure. The situation is excelled, by none in Rahway. It is within a quarter of a mile of the head of navigation where Boats are plying daily, to and from New York.

Also, about 3 acres of land within a half of a mile of the first described property in a good state of cultivation, with a small dwelling on it, which will be sold together, or separate to suit purchasers. For further particulars enquire on the premises, or of Vreeland & Brant, Hat Manufacturers, Elizabethtown, New Jersey. JESSE R. VREELAND.

Elizabethtown, September 19th, 1835.

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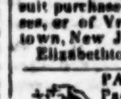

PASSAGE FROM DUBLIN secured in first class Packet Ships, where the accommodations are every way comfortable and complete. Drafts on Ireland or Bank Post Notes, if preferred. Apply at 246 Pearl street. DOUGLASS, ROBINSON & Co.

Messrs. the ROBINSONS & Co, Eden Quay, Dublin.

Messrs. ROBINSON, BROTHERS, Liverpool.

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**BRUCE'S NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY.**—THE subscribers respectfully inform the Printers that they have recently completed a variety of new fonts of letter in the style of the latest European specimens, well calculated for ornamental printing or tasteful display, and making their assortment of PRINTING TYPES unrivalled in beauty, extent and variety. A book of Specimens may be obtained at the Foundery, No. 13 Chambers street, near Chatham street, or at No. 19 City Hall Place. It contains specimens from Twelve line Pica to Pearl, consisting of

| | |
|---|---|
| 45 | fonts Roman Caps. with lower Case |
| 2 " | Italic do do; Title Roman do do |
| 5 | Title Italic do do; 5 Shaded Roman do do |
| 17 | Antique do do; 12 Black do do |
| 5 | Open Black do do |
| 2 | fonts Script Caps. with Lower Case. |
| 5 | German Text do do; 2 Open Text do do |
| 21 | Two line Roman Caps. with figs |
| 11 | Two line Italic Capitals. |
| 10 | Shaded Caps various kinds do do |
| 6 | Open do do. |
| 7 | Italian Caps, and Figures. |

Besides Ornamental Letters, Backslope, Music, Lottery Figures, Piece fractions, Superiors, Astronomical and other Signs Space Rules, Brass Rules, Ornamental Dashes, Long Braces, more than 100 kinds of Borders, and more than 1000 kinds of Cuts and Ornaments for school books, newspapers and scientific works; orders for any of which, or for Composing Sticks, Cases, Chases, &c. will be executed with the utmost promptitude, a large stock being always on hand.

They will also execute orders for Printing Presses, Paper, Ink, &c which they will furnish at the manufacturers' prices.

N. B. Printers of newspapers will please publish this advertisement (with this note) three times, sending a paper containing it to the Foundry, and receive payment, when they purchase four times the amount, of the bill from the Foundry.

March 22, 1834. (jy7 3t) GEO. BRUCE & CO.

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**TO PRINTERS.**—E. WHITE & WILLIAM HAGER, respectfully inform the Printers of the U. States, to whom they have been individually known as established Letter Founders, that they have now formed a copartnership in said business, and from their united skill and extensive experience, they hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

The introduction of machinery in place of the tedious and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, a desideratum by the European founders, was by American ingenuity and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter has fully tested and established its superiority in every particular over those cast by the old process.

The Letter Foundry business will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named, under the firm of White, Hager & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series, from Diamond to sixty four lines Pica. The book and new type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hager & Co. are agents for the sale of the Smith and Rust printing Presses, which they can furnish their customers, at manufacturers' prices. Chases, Cases, composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimens.

E. WHITE & W. HAGER.

New York, September 5, 1835. 3t

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**DAVID R. COOK, MERCHANT TAILOR**, No. Fulton street, 3 doors from Pearl street, New York

N. B.—Southern and Northern Merchants' and all other orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to. Clothes cut and made in the most fashionable style and warranted to fit; also military work executed in superior style. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Ladies' Cloth CLOAKS cut and made, sponged and pressed. s9

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**TAILORING.**—JAMES YOUNG, Merchant Tailor respectfully informs his numerous friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he has removed from 296 to 270 Division street, where he continues to make Coats, Vests, and Pantaloons, at the following reduced prices, viz:

COATS made and trimmed for from $6 00 to $8 00
PANTALOONS and VESTS . . . . 1 50 to 1 75

The articles will be all of superior workmanship and *warranted to fit.* my11f

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**ALEXANDER JOHNSON**, TAILOR, 33 Vesey street, (successor in business to Mr. Joseph Cannon, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is ready to execute any orders in the line of his business at short notice and on reasonable terms. je2tf.

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**LOCKS, GUNS, BELLS, &c.**—JOSEPH ROSE, Lock and Gun Smith and Bell Hanger, 80 Catherine street, near Oak street, New York.—Rifles and Guns of all description made to order. Guns stocked, polished, altered to percussion, &c. Ships supplied with arms and ammunition. Military Companies furnished with Guns. LOCKS made and repaired. HOUSE BELLS hung in the neatest manner. A general assortment of Guns, Pistols, Sportsmen's Articles, &c. &c. au1

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**LOCO FOCO MATCHES**, wood and paper, of the 1st quality, warranted to ignite without fail, on being rubbed against any hard substance, for sale by the gross or dozen, at MANN & ROBERTSON'S *Cigar, Snuff, and Tobacco Establishment* 376 *Pearl street*, where all other articles in their line, of the first quality, may also be obtained at the lowest prices.

New York, August 29, 1835. tf

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**JAMES PEARCE, MACHINIST**, 114 Cliff st near Frankfort street, Lathe and Tool Maker, Manufacturer of Brass Counter Railing, Locksmith and Bell Hanger. Every description of Brass and Iron Work finished to any pattern. Smiths' work in general. All orders promptly attended to, and executed on very moderate terms. ap21

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**METAL ROOFING.**—The subscriber is now ready to receive orders at his old established stand, corner of Canal and Hudson streets, for roofing of the following metals: *Zinc, Coper, Tin, and Iron.* Builders and owners will find it to their interest to give him a call and try his method, as he can produce specimens which have been approved of by several experienced Builders. W. H. SWEET,

apl No. 204 Canal street, corner of Hudson street

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**MARSHALL'S INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR THE PILES.**—This medicine, which is now too well known to require, like many other patent medicines, a long list of certificates to recommend it, is kept constantly on hand and for sale at Dr. Marshall's Drug Store, No. 54 Orange street au8

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**IF MR. SMITH**, who borrowed the 3d vol. of the Romans de Voltaire will return it to the office of this paper, the volume of the Epitres de Voltaire will be given him in exchange. jy2 tf

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**COBBETT'S "POOR MAN'S FRIEND"**—A Defence of those who do the work and fight the battles." For sale at the office of this paper. Price 15 cents. je10

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**GOUGE ON BANKING.**—A new edition of this work is just published, which may be had at 393 Pearl street. Price 25 cents. apll

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**BOARDERS WANTED.**—Two or three Gentlemen can be accommodated with board, at the house of Mrs. Gray, 225 William street. my8 tf

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**FREE ENQUIRERS' BOOKSTORE.**—Just opened, at 393 Pearl street, a Free Enquirers' Bookstore, where may be had a general assortment of Liberal Books and Tracts, wholesale and retail. au8

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**LIBERAL BOOKS**, Prints, and Picture Frames for sale by James A. Pyne, 190½ Division street. jy2s

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**SCREWS.**—A quantity of flat threaded Screws for sale by JAMES PEARCE, Machinist, n14tf 114 Cliff street.

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**FOR SALE**, at 393 Pearl street, a complete set of the New York Daily Sentinel from Feb. 15, 1830, to June 1833. jy25

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**CHAMBERS' EDINBURGH JOURNAL.** By William Chambers, Author of "The Book of Scotland," &c. and by Robert Chambers, Author of "Life and Adventures of the Chevalier Charles Stuart," "Traditions of Edinburgh," "Picture of Scotland," &c.

On Saturday, Nov. 9, the Subscriber commenced the Publication of "CHAMBERS' EDINBURGH JOURNAL." This work was commenced by the Messrs. Chambers, in February 1832, and in a comparatively short time reached a circulation exceeding 50,000 copies. The Journal contains, combined with the greatest simplicity of style, and the utmost purity of diction, a large variety of pieces in each number, all calculated either to enlarge the fancies, or to improve the heart. There are frequently contained within the limits of one paper, a summary of general or particular history, an historical or moral tale, a description of some popular or ancient custom, with its origin, a biographical notice of some eminent man, an interesting extract from an intelligent traveller, hints on civilization, or forming settlements, a popular account of some major experience, a discovery, an invention, or an improvement in arts, a description of an ancient city, or some other point of antiquity, interesting anecdotes, shrewd observations and reflections, points in natural history, some account of a modern city, its inhabitants, manners, &c., with sundry varieties, all relieving each other, and no part being either vapid or useless.

The editors themselves have long been distinguished in the world of letters, and besides their personal exertions, they give ample occupation to other men of learning, so that this publication does not come before the world as a collection of articles compiled or extracted from other printed matter, but contains, mainly, original articles in its own columns. Its characteristic merits may be shortly summed up as follows:—the matter is extremely varied,—it is altogether devoted to subjects useful, or rationally entertaining, to the world at large, it is clothed with simplicity, yet perspicuity of language, its morals are sound, and its religion pure, and it comes within the means of the most humble class of readers.

The work will be published every Saturday, commencing with the 2d volume of the original work. Each number will contain eight pages royal quarto, on good paper and new type.

Terms:—$1 50 per annum, in advance, or three cents per No. on delivery, and in Monthly Parts, containing 4 numbers, neatly stitched in a printed cover, 12 1-2 cents. Communications (post paid) to be addressed to

R. J. RICHARDS, 45 Ann street, New York.

Any person obtaining five subscribers and paying in advance, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

Edward Earle, Agent for Paterson, N. J.

Agents wanted to obtain subscribers to the above work. Apply at 45 Ann street, from 9 to 11, A. M. n12

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**SPURZHEIM'S WORKS.**—Just received, and for sale at 393 Pearl street, the latest editions of the works of J. G. Spurzheim, M. D., of the Universities of Vienna and Paris, and Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians in London. viz.

PHRENOLOGY, or the Doctrine of the Mental Phenomena. 2 vols. 8vo with plates.

PHRENOLOGY in Connection with the study of Physiognomy. Illustration of Characters, with 35 plates. To which is prefixed a Biography of the Author, by Nahum Capen. 8vo.

Observations on the Deranged Manifestations of the Mind, or Insanity. With an Appendix, by A. Brigham, M D. 8vo.

The Anatomy of the Brain, with a general view of the Nervous System. With an Appendix and 18 plates. 8vo.

Examination of the objections made in Britain against the doctrines of Gall and Spurzheim, &c. 12mo.

A View of the Elementary Principles of Education founded on the Nature of Man. 12mo.

Outlines of Phrenology, being also a Manual of Reference for the marked bust. 12mo.

Philosophical Catechism of the Natural Laws of Man. 12mo.

Also, BUSTS, illustrative of the science of Phrenology, to accompany the works. jo6

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**BOOKS FOR MECHANICS.**—For sale, at the office of the Working Man's Advocate.

*The Effects of the Principal Arts, Trades, and Professions, and of Civic States and Habits of Living, on Health and Longevity:* with a particular reference to the Trades and Manufactures of Leeds: and suggestions for the removal of many of the agents, which produce disease, and shorten the duration of life. By C. Turner Thackrah. From the London Edition, with improvements.

*The Mechanics' Assistant*, or Universal Measurer, containing a Collection of Tables and Measures, Weights and Powers, adapted to the use of Engineers, Millwrights, Iron Founders, Smiths, Forgemen, Rollers and Slitters of Iron, Timber Merchants, Architects, Surveyors, Joiners, Carpenters, Masons, Bricklayers, Pump Makers, Plasterers, Slaters, Braziers, Excise Officers, Brewers, Liquor Merchants, Farmers, Millers, and Husbandmen. Also examples and use of the Common Slide. With an Appendix exhibiting the strength of Beams, &c. and a correct method of calculating the Horse Powers of a Steam Engine.

*Vale's Mechanic's Assistant.*

*A Choice Selection of Valuable and Curious Arts, and Interesting Experiments*, fully explained, and which may be performed easily, safely, and at little expense. Improved edition. my18

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**TO EMIGRANTS.**—For sale, at the office of this paper.

*A Letter from the Free Emigrant Office, New York, to the People of Great Britain*, on the subject of Emigration to the United States of America. By Joseph Jennings, Superintendent.—Price 6 cents.

*Eight Letters from an Emigrant, to his Friends in England*; containing Remarks on the Manners, Customs, Laws, and Religion of the United States of America, with a Description of the City of New York, Observations on Emigration, and Advice to persons newly arrived.—Price 12½ cents.

*Canada as it is.* Comprising details relating to the Domestic Policy, Commerce, and Agriculture, of the Upper and Lower Provinces, comprising matter of general information and interest, especially intended for the use of settlers and emigrants. By George Henry Hume.—Price 37½ cents.

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**NEW BOOKS.**—Just received, at 393 Pearl street from Boston,

| | Price |
|---|---|
| The Natural Laws of Man by Spurzheim, | 37 |
| Life of Col. Johnson | 25 |
| Do. with his Sunday Mail Reports | 37 |
| D'Holbach's System of Nature (abridged) | 18 |
| Byron's and Southey's Visions of Judgment | 12 |
| N. Very's Forty Christians | 12 |
| Political Catechism | 4 |
| Appeal to Common Sense (by Kneeland) | 6 |
| Examination of the Prophecies, by Paine, | 25 |
| Also, several new pamphlets | mh |

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**MIRABEAU'S SYSTEM OF NATURE**, or the Laws of the Moral and Physical World. This celebrated work (attributed to Mirabeau, but written by Baron Holbach,) is now in press, and will be issued entire, from the best London edition, with corrections, as the first two volumes of THE FREE ENQUIRERS' FAMILY LIBRARY. The Library will be composed of the works of the most celebrated European and American sceptical authors. It will be edited by an Association of literary gentlemen, and published in parts, at 12½ cents each, by G. W. & A. J. MATSELL, 94 Chatham, near Pearl street, New York 5tt

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**PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING A NEW WORK** to be entitled "A DEFENCE OF THE GRAHAM SYSTEM OF LIVING." This Work will contain about two hundred large octavo pages, printed on fine paper, bold type, and elegantly bound, at the very low price of one dollar per copy. Subscriptions forwarded from any part of the country, to WILLIAM APPLEGATE, Printer and Bookseller, No. 257 Hudson street, New York, will be punctually attended to. t12

☞ WANTED—Two or three men of steady habits to procure subscribers for the above work.

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**WORKS ON THE CURRENCY.**—For sale at the office of this paper, and by Edward Earle Paterson, N. J.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gouge's American Banking System, | Price $1 00 |
| Cobbett's Paper against Gold, | 75 |
| Hale's "Useful Knowledge for the Producers," &c. | 18 |
| Roosevelt's "Mode of Protecting Domestic Industry," &c. | 20 |

s16

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**VOLTAIRE'S PHILOSOPHICAL DICTIONARY.**—Just received, at No. 393 Pearl street, No. 6 of "A Philosophical Dictionary, from the French of M. D. Voltaire: it being the Free Enquirer's Family Bible. With additional Notes, both critical and argumentative. By Abner Kneeland." The work will be completed in 48 numbers of 24 royal octavo two column pages each, to form one large volume. Price 12½ cents a number. Carriers supplied at a liberal discount. au22

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**SPURZHEIM'S WORKS**, a general assortment of Spurzheim's works on Phrenology, with Busts, also Spurzheim on Insanity, Physiognomy, &c for sale by G. W. & A. J. Matsell, 94 Chatham street, who have for sale the Engravings of the signers of the Declaration of Independence with the Key Print, price $6. The above Engravings give excellent likenesses of all the signers of the Declaration. jel tf

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How Dick Arkwright the barber, became Hon. Sir Richard Arkwright.
"All men created equal."
The little factory girl.
Child drowned himself to escape work in the factory at Messon, Mass.
Sample of independent voting.
Conditions on which help is hired, Dover N. H.
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